MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1953-54

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1953-1954

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947

BY

IRVING N. HAYDEN, CLERK OF THE SENATE

AND

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, CLERK OF THE HOUSE

BOSTON

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Goverments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient

sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent

hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to be-

come the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the

Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE.
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL.
GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

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WE the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the

* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; *[and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

†[The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a ma-

* See Seventeenth Amendment. † See Twentieth Amendment.

jority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with

his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the su-

preme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to

the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

* [The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of

---

* See Twelfth Amendment.

his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by grant-

ing commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; — to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; — to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; — to controversies between two or more states; — between a state and citizens of another state; — between citizens of different states; — between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the

supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the

United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

Article I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonble searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-

rants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity,

commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or

comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so constructed as to affect

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

*[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2. † The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall

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*Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

†"In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article be-

comes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New*

Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina*, and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected

December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Deleware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama*, *Kentucky*, *South Carolina*, *Illinois*, *Mississippi*, *Oklahoma*, *Maryland*, *Georgia*, *Texas*, *Ohio*, *Idaho*, *Oregon*, *Washington*, *California*, *Montana*, *Indiana*, *Nevada*, *North Carolina*, *Nebraska*, *Kansas*, *Colorado*, *North Dakota*, *Michigan*, *Iowa*, *Missouri*, *Maine*, *Tennessee*, *Arkansas*, *Wisconsin*, *New York*, *South Dakota*, *Arizona*, *Minnesota*, *Louisiana*, *Delaware* and *Wyoming*, in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in

the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first ses-

sion, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the States of *Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.] [For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice,

be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, XLIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those

principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, I. *Definition.*]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Arts. I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments. Arts. XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments, ARTS. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, ART. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS. XLI and XLIV.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony, see Amendments, ART. LXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April, annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV, LXXI and LXXVI.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for

councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; [and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII and LXXI.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

Chapter II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV and LXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May]; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary

defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons: and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor: and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV and LXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the

powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Art. LV.]

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and

this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV and LXXIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall

fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America — it is declared, that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devices, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge,

public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII and XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the govern-

ment, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me GOD."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me GOD."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and*," and [in each of them] the words "*So help me* GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the*

pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Art. VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or

house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law,

shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of

the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such. [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art. LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, LXVIII and LXIX.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, GOD," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I.]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the

number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVI and LXIV.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Arts. XXV and LXIV.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV and LXXIX.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The

enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art. XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however,* that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVI.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[Section 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

[SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next

state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

[SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority

of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.] [Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts;

or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or

refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

[*III. Form of Ballot.*

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together

with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings *III* and *IV* superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruc-

tion or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. SECTION 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

SECTION 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

SECTION 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

SECTION 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. SECTION 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit

his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. [SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.]

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers beforementioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any

office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

SECTION 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. [SECTION 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXV.]

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section I of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *II. Initiative Petitions.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: — SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title

thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, of the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as

such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading "*III. Form of Ballot.*" and all of subheading "*IV. Information for Voters.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

III. Form of Ballot.

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's

majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places.

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway ob-

ligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and of the enforcement of state traffic laws; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: — people at large, — so that said sentence will read as follows: — In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first

Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Art. LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Joint Session. — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 1. Legislative Procedure. — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners. — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An

amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall

be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: — If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the

people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: — If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777–78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made,

and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a com-

mittee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and

ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The *eighteenth* Article was superseded by the *forty-sixth* Article.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled and superseded by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the

act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The *forty-fifth* Article was annulled and superseded by the *seventy-sixth* Article.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by

the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the *seventy-fifth* Article.

The *seventy-third*, *seventy-fourth*, *seventy-fifth* and *seventy-sixth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944.

The *seventy-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *eightieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

THE STATE HOUSE,
SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450 Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, $900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, $600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, $65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree and Bird of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

Section 8. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth.

Section 9. The chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

The Oath of Office.

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

Affirmation.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 722,015 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. It has a large collection of statute law, and its collection of foreign laws is notable.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Daniel L. Marsh, *Chairman*, Boston; Thomas H. D. Mahoney, Cambridge; Keyes D. Metcalf, Cambridge; the President of the Senate, *ex officio;* the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio.*

State Librarian. — Dennis A. Dooley.

Assistant State Librarian. — Ruth G. Hedden.

Legislative Reference Librarian. — Ethel M. Turner.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

41 Tremont Street, Room 604, Boston.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Washington's Birthday	February the twenty-second
Patriots' Day	April the nineteenth
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday of September
Columbus Day	October the twelfth
Armistice Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the last Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only	March the seventeenth (Acts of 1941, Chapter 91) June the seventeenth (Acts of 1935, Chapter 26)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day . . . . . January the eighth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 23)

Lincoln Day . . . . . February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)

Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day . . . . . February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Boston Massacre . . . . . March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)

Student Government Day . . . . Second Friday of March
(Chapter 561, Acts of 1947, as amended by Chapter 650, Acts of 1951.)

Evacuation Day . . . . . March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)

Patriots' Day . . . . . April the nineteenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 22)

Arbor and Bird Day . . . . . Last Friday in April
(Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)

Loyalty Day . . . . . May the first
(Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)

Lafayette Day . . . . . May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)

Flag Day . . . . . June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)

Bunker Hill Day . . . . . June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)

Indian Day . . . . . August the twelfth
(Acts of 1939, Chapter 56)

Commodore John Barry Day . . September the thirteenth
(Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)

Pulaski Day . . . . . October the eleventh
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)

United Nations Day . . . . . October the twenty-fourth
(Acts of 1949, Chapter 75)

Armistice Day . . . . . November the eleventh
(Acts of 1923, Chapter 210)

American Education Week . . Usually the week including November the eleventh
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 96)

Thanksgiving Day . . . . . Customarily last Thursday in November
(Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)

Civil Rights Week . . . . . December eighth to fifteenth
(Acts of 1952, Chapter 104)

Veteran Firemen's Muster Day . . No date specified
(Acts of 1941, Chapter 387)

Chapter 140.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *Approved April 13, 1934.*

Chapter 211.

AN ACT REGULATING PARKING ON STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sergeant-at-arms and the state superintendent of buildings shall make reasonable rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the governor and council, for the use, control and maintenance of the parking area on the state house grounds, and of such additional parking areas as may be erected on the state house grounds or on grounds designated by the general court for such purpose, and may provide

penalties for the violation of said rules and regulations not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence. The enforcement of said rules and regulations shall be the duty of the capitol police who may exercise the powers conferred upon them by section twelve of chapter eight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *Approved April 9, 1951.*

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR, SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 556 of the Acts of 1941. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The United States census of 1940 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Berkshire County.		*Franklin County.*	
Adams	12,608	Ashfield	872
Alford	201	Bernardston	954
Becket	689	Buckland	1,527
Cheshire	1,708	Charlemont	789
Clarksburg	1,317	Colrain	1,497
Dalton	4,206	Conway	944
Egremont	463	Deerfield	2,684
Florida	421	Erving	1,328
Great Barrington	5,824	Gill	931
Hancock	332	Greenfield	15,672
Hinsdale	1,235	Hawley	257
Lanesborough	1,321	Heath	359
Lee	4,222	Leverett	688
Lenox	2,884	Leyden	260
Monterey	320	Monroe	207
Mount Washington	57	Montague	7,582
New Ashford	87	New Salem	357
New Marlborough	956	Northfield	1,975
North Adams	22,213	Orange	5,611
Otis	364	Rowe	233
Peru	142	Shelburne	1,636
Pittsfield	49,684	Shutesbury	191
Richmond	624	Sunderland	1,085
Sandisfield	421	Warwick	444
Savoy	300	Wendell	391
Sheffield	1,709	Whately	979
Stockbridge	1,815		
Tyringham	213		
Washington	267	*Hampden County.*	
West Stockbridge	1,062	Blandford	479
Williamstown	4,294	Chester	1,284
Windsor	314	Granville	668

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Hampden Co. — Con.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Holyoke	53,750	Plainfield	264
Montgomery	178	Southampton	950
Russell	1,242	Westhampton	403
Southwick	1,579	Williamsburg	1,684
Tolland	129	Worthington	471
Westfield	18,793		
		Worcester County.	
Hampshire County.		Athol	11,180
Belchertown	3,503	Petersham	923
Chesterfield	422	Phillipston	481
Cummington	608	Royalston	795
Goshen	237	Templeton	4,601
Huntington	1,340		
Middlefield	201	Total	278,459
Pelham	568		

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County.		*Hampden Co.* — Con.	
Agawam	7,842	Wilbraham	3,041
Brimfield	1,012		
Chicopee	41,664	*Hampshire County.*	
East Longmeadow	3,403	Amherst	6,410
Hampden	1,023	Easthampton	10,316
Holland	247	Granby	1,085
Longmeadow	5,790	Hadley	2,576
Ludlow	8,181	Hatfield	2,216
Monson	5,597	Northampton	24,794
Springfield	149,554	South Hadley	6,856
Wales	367		
West Springfield	17,135	Total	299,109

DISTRICT No. 3.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Palmer	9,149	Ware	7,557

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Hudson	8,042	Lunenburg	2,195
Marlborough	15,154	Milford	15,388
Maynard	6,812	Millbury	6,983
Shirley	2,608	Millville	1,722
Stow	1,243	New Braintree	439
		Northbridge	10,242
		North Brookfield	3,304
Worcester County.		Oakham	423
Ashburnham	2,255	Oxford	4,623
Barre	3,528	Paxton	791
Blackstone	4,566	Princeton	713
Bolton	775	Rutland	2,181
Brookfield	1,393	Southbridge	16,825
Charlton	2,557	Spencer	6,641
Clinton	12,440	Sturbridge	2,227
Douglas	2,617	Sutton	2,749
Dudley	4,616	Upton	2,249
East Brookfield	1,016	Uxbridge	6,417
Fitchburg	41,824	Warren	3,531
Gardner	20,206	Webster	13,186
Hardwick	2,154	West Brookfield	1,387
Harvard	1,790	Westminster	2,126
Hubbardston	1,022	Winchendon	6,575
Lancaster	2,963		
Leicester	4,851	Total	296,281
Leominster	22,226		

DISTRICT No. 4.

Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Ashland	2,479	Boylston	1,388
Framingham	23,214	Grafton	7,457
Hopkinton	2,697	Holden	3,924
Sudbury	1,754	Northborough	2,382
Waltham	40,020	Shrewsbury	7,586
Wayland	3,505	Southborough	2,231
Weston	3,590	Sterling	1,713
		Westborough	6,463
		West Boylston	1,822
Worcester County.		Worcester	193,694
Auburn	6,629		
Berlin	1,057	Total	313,605

DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Essex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Andover	11,122	Groton	2,550
		Lexington	13,187
Middlesex County.		Lincoln	1,783
Acton	2,701	Littleton	1,651
Arlington	40,013	Lowell	101,389
Ashby	1,026	Pepperell	3,114
Ayer	3,572	Tewksbury	6,261
Bedford	3,807	Townsend	2,065
Belmont	26,867	Tyngsborough	1,634
Billerica	7,933	Watertown	35,427
Boxborough	376	Westford	3,830
Burlington	2,275	Wilmington	4,645
Carlisle	747	Winchester	15,081
Chelmsford	8,077	Woburn	19,751
Concord	7,972		
Dracut	7,339	Total	336,642
Dunstable	447		

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Amesbury	10,862	Marblehead	10,856
Beverly	25,537	Merrimac	2,320
Boxford	778	Methuen	21,880
Danvers	14,179	Newbury	1,599
Essex	1,384	Newburyport	13,916
Georgetown	1,803	Rockport	3,556
Gloucester	24,046	Rowley	1,533
Groveland	2,122	Salem	41,213
Hamilton	2,037	Salisbury	2,376
Haverhill	46,752	Swampscott	10,761
Ipswich	6,348	Topsfield	1,150
Lynn:		Wenham	1,220
Ward 2	7,723	West Newbury	1,515
Ward 3	21,937		
Manchester	2,472	Total	281,875

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Lawrence	84,323	Lynn — *Con.*	
Lynn:		Ward 5	19,294
Ward 1	5,755	Ward 6	21,068
Ward 4	16,928	Ward 7	5,418

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Essex County — Con.		*Suffolk County.*	
Middleton	2,348	Chelsea	41,259
Nahant	1,835	Revere	34,405
North Andover	7,524	Winthrop	16,768
Peabody	21,711		
		Total	278,636

DISTRICT No. 8.

Essex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Lynnfield	2,287	Somerville:	
Saugus	14,825	Ward 4	16,036
		Ward 5	15,276
Middlesex County.		Ward 6	11,575
Everett	46,784	Ward 7	13,425
Malden	58,010	Stoneham	10,765
Medford	63,083	Wakefield	16,223
Melrose	25,333		
North Reading	2,886	Total	307,374
Reading	10,866		

DISTRICT No. 9.

Barnstable County.		*Bristol County* — Con.	
Barnstable	8,333	Fall River:	
Bourne	3,315	Ward 6	17,314
Brewster	827	New Bedford	110,341
Chatham	2,136	Westport	4,134
Dennis	2,015		
Eastham	582		
Falmouth	6,878	*Dukes County.*	
Harwich	2,535	Chilmark	226
Mashpee	434	Edgartown	1,370
Orleans	1,451	Gay Head	127
Provincetown	3,668	Gosnold	136
Sandwich	1,360	Oak Bluffs	1,584
Truro	585	Tisbury	1,966
Wellfleet	890	West Tisbury	260
Yarmouth	2,286		
		Nantucket County.	
Bristol County.		Nantucket	3,401
Acushnet	4,145		
Dartmouth	9,011	*Norfolk County.*	
Fairhaven	10,938	Cohasset	3,111

DISTRICT No. 9 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Plymouth County.		*Plymouth Co.* — Con.	
Abington	5,708	Mattapoisett	1,608
Bridgewater	8,902	Middleborough	9,032
Carver	1,469	Norwell	1,871
Duxbury	2,359	Pembroke	1,718
East Bridgewater	3,832	Plymouth	13,100
Halifax	867	Plympton	532
Hanover	2,875	Rochester	1,269
Hanson	2,570	Rockland	8,087
Hingham	8,003	Scituate	4,130
Hull	2,167	Wareham	6,364
Kingston	2,783	West Bridgewater	3,247
Lakeville	1,780	Whitman	7,759
Marion	2,030		
Marshfield	2,419	Total	311,840

DISTRICT No. 10.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Newton	69,873	Boston — *Con.*	
		Ward 10	27,056
Norfolk County.		Ward 12	37,626
Brookline	49,786	Ward 19	28,403
		Ward 20	34,599
Suffolk County.		Ward 21	34,635
Boston:			
Ward 4	30,834	Total	346,623
Ward 5	33,811		

DISTRICT No. 11.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Cambridge	110,879	Boston:	
Somerville:		Ward 1	59,663
Ward 1	15,146	Ward 2	25,587
Ward 2	18,170	Ward 3	53,211
Ward 3	12,549	Ward 22	32,846
		Total	328,051

DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 6	31,127	Ward 14	54,291
Ward 7	33,206	Ward 15	27,726
Ward 8	29,774	Ward 16	32,891
Ward 9	29,342	Ward 17	32,373
Ward 11	29,959		
Ward 13	28,605	Total	329,294

DISTRICT No. 13.

Norfolk County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Avon	2,335	Westwood	3,376
Braintree	16,378	Weymouth	23,868
Canton	6,381		
Dedham	15,508	*Plymouth County.*	
Holbrook	3,330	Brockton	62,343
Milton	18,708		
Needham	12,445	*Suffolk County.*	
Norwood	15,383	Boston:	
Quincy	75,810	Ward 18	43,251
Randolph	7,634		
		Total	306,750

DISTRICT No. 14.

Bristol County.		*Bristol County* — Con.	
Attleboro	22,071	Mansfield	6,530
Berkley	1,130	North Attleborough	10,359
Dighton	2,983	Norton	3,107
Easton	5,135	Raynham	2,141
Fall River:		Rehoboth	2,736
Ward 1	24,149	Seekonk	4,912
Ward 2	14,621	Somerset	5,873
Ward 3	9,578	Swansea	4,684
Ward 4	10,404	Taunton	37,395
Ward 5	9,014		
Ward 7	4,519	*Middlesex County.*	
Ward 8	12,447	Holliston	3,000
Ward 9	13,382	Natick	13,851
Freetown	1,584	Sherborn	1,022

DISTRICT No. 14 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1940.
Norfolk County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Bellingham	2,979	Stoughton	8,632
Dover	1,374	Walpole	7,443
Foxborough	6,303	Wellesley	15,127
Franklin	7,303	Wrentham	4,674
Medfield	4,384		
Medway	3,297	*Worcester County.*	
Millis	2,278	Hopedale	3,113
Norfolk	2,294	Mendon	1,315
Plainville	1,302		
Sharon	3,737	Total	302,182

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1948, based on the State census of 1945. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the First, Second and Third Bristol and the Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 280,747.

II. — The First and Second Norfolk, the Norfolk and Plymouth, the Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Avon, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxborough, Holbrook, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth;* and Wards Nos. 12, 14, 18 and 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 294,822.

III. — The First and Fifth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Norfolk, the Middlesex and Suffolk and the Third Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Boxborough, Ward 5 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Lowell, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Newton, Pepperell, Sherborn, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury,

Townsend, Tyngsborough, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Westford and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, Dover, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards Nos. 4, 5, 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Ashburnham, Blackstone, Harvard, Lancaster, Lunenburg and Millville, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 298,587.

IV. — The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Wards Nos. 1 and 2 of Cambridge and Wards Nos. 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 19 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 286,765.

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts.

Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* and North Reading, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 277,823.

VI. — The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Wards Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9, 10 and 11 of Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 306,667.

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts.

Athol, Auburn, Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Leicester, Leominster, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, New Braintree, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling,

Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, West Brookfield, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 268,347.

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the First and Second Hampden and the Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, *in the county of Berkshire;* Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Ware, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 306,323.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1953–54.)

[As established by Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1948, based on the State census of 1945. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 58,002.]

BERKSHIRE. — Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lenox, Mount Washington, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Stockbridge, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 59,055. [Silvio O. Conte, Pittsfield.]

FIRST BRISTOL. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Taunton. Legal voters, 58,003. [John F. Parker, Taunton.]

SECOND BRISTOL. — Acushnet, Fall River and Freetown. Legal voters, 55,048. [Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River.]

THIRD BRISTOL. — Dartmouth. Fairhaven, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 65,909. [Edmund Dinis, New Bedford.]

CAPE AND PLYMOUTH. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 51,621. [Edward C. Stone, Barnstable.]

FIRST ESSEX. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 61,518. [Charles V. Hogan, Lynn.]

SECOND ESSEX. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 53,551. [Christopher H. Phillips, Beverly.]

THIRD ESSEX. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Saugus, Topsfield and Wenham. Legal voters, 55,478. [Philip A. Graham, Hamilton.]

FOURTH ESSEX. — Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, North Andover, Salisbury and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* and North Reading, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 50,965. [John Adams, Andover.]

FIFTH ESSEX. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 56,311. [Michael A. Flanagan, Lawrence.]

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Ludlow, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 57,595. [Ralph C. Mahar, Orange.]

FIRST HAMPDEN. — Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 62,172. [Ralph V. Clampit, Springfield.]

SECOND HAMPDEN. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 63,043. [Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke.]

HAMPDEN, HAMPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Great Barrington, Lee, Monterey, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield, Sheffield and Tyringham, *in the county of Berkshire.* Legal voters, 64,458. [Ralph Lerche, Northampton.]

FIRST MIDDLESEX. — Ashby, Ayer, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford, *in the county of Middlesex:* and Ashburnham, Harvard, Lancaster and Lunenburg, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 57,950. [Paul R. Achin, Lowell.]

SECOND MIDDLESEX. — Belmont, Wards Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Wards Nos. 6 and 7 of Somerville. Legal voters, 65,446. [Daniel F. O'Brien, Cambridge.]

THIRD MIDDLESEX. — Ward No. 3 of Cambridge, Ward No. 2 of Malden, Wards Nos. 1, 5 and 7 of Medford and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Somerville. Legal voters, 56,660. [James J. Corbett, Somerville.]

FOURTH MIDDLESEX. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Wards Nos. 1. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 64,437. [Fred Lamson, Malden.]

FIFTH MIDDLESEX. — Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 57,678. [Richard I. Furbush, Waltham.]

SIXTH MIDDLESEX. — Arlington, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Medford, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 63,304. [Robert P. Campbell, Medford.]

SEVENTH MIDDLESEX. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9, 10 and 11 of Lowell, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Wilmington. Legal voters, 56,820. [George J. Evans, Wakefield.]

MIDDLESEX AND NORFOLK. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Natick, Sherborn, Wayland and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, Dover, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Blackstone and Millville, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 58,173. [Charles W. Olson, Ashland.]

MIDDLESEX AND SUFFOLK. — Ward No. 5 of Cambridge and Newton, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Ward No. 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 64,791. [Richard H. Lee, Newton.]

FIRST NORFOLK. — Braintree and Quincy. Legal voters, 52,109. [Charles W. Hedges, Quincy.]

SECOND NORFOLK. — Canton, Dedham, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Walpole, Wellesley and Westwood. Legal voters, 59,118. [Leslie B. Cutler, Needham.]

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH. — Avon, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 57,655. [Newland H. Holmes, Weymouth.]

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ward No. 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 54,556. [Philip G. Bowker, Brookline.]

PLYMOUTH. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Lakeville, Middleborough, Plympton and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 50,166. [Hastings Keith, West Bridgewater.]

FIRST SUFFOLK. — Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Wards Nos. 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 52,101. [Andrew P. Quigley, Chelsea.]

SECOND SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Wards Nos. 1 and 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 65,633. [Mario Umana, Boston.]

THIRD SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston. Legal voters, 59,995. [Charles J. Innes, Boston.]

FOURTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 55,278. [John E. Powers, Boston.]

FIFTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 19 of Boston. Legal voters, 61,249. [John F. Collins, Boston.]

SIXTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 71,384. [Daniel Rudsten, Boston.]

SEVENTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Boston. Legal voters, 52,504. [William J. Keenan, Boston.]

FIRST WORCESTER. — Leicester, Millbury and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Worcester. Legal voters, 55,277. [William D. Fleming, Worcester.]

SECOND WORCESTER. — Holden, West Boylston and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 55,906. [Harold R. Lundgren, Worcester.]

THIRD WORCESTER. — Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Sterling and Westminster. Legal voters, 51,109. [Elizabeth A. Stanton, Fitchburg.]

FOURTH WORCESTER. — Auburn, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough. Legal voters, 54,530. [Alfred B. Cenedella, Jr., Milford.]

WORCESTER AND HAMPDEN. — Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 51,525. [Richard F. Treadway, Sturbridge.]

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 182 of the Acts of 1947. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 9,667.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 11,112; population, 21,784. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 10,785; population, 16,432. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — North Adams. Legal voters, 11,137; population, 22,230. One representative.
2. — Adams, Clarksburg, Florida, New Ashford, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 10,648; population, 19,542. One representative.
3. — Cheshire, Lanesborough and Pittsfield, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 9,660; population, 18,865. One representative.

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* The State census of 1945 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

4. — Pittsfield, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,454; population, 21,794. One representative.
5. — Hancock, Pittsfield, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,734; population, 16,524. One representative.
6. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 8,883; population, 14,843. One representative.
7. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 8,195; population, 13,822. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

EIGHTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 17,458; population, 33,927. Two representatives.
2. — Easton, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham. Legal voters, 9,973; population, 18,011. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters 8,613; population, 18,520. One representative.
4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,270; population, 16,255. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,343; population, 23,720. One representative.
6. — New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 18,261; population, 37,286. Two representatives.
7. — New Bedford, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 27,296; population, 55,545. Two representatives.
8. — New Bedford, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,071; population, 17,477. One representative.
9. — Acushnet, Dartmouth and Fairhaven. Legal voters, 12,050; population, 26,253. One representative.
10. — Fall River, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 20,844; population, 49,169. Two representatives.
11. — Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 17,886; population, 39,881. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

12. — Fall River, 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 9,186; population, 17,291. One representative.
13. — Fall River, 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 9,709; population, 20,284. One representative.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 3,345; population, 5,050. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

TWENTY-NINE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Newburyport and Salisbury. Legal voters, 9,978; population, 16,701. One representative.
2. — Amesbury, Essex, Georgetown and Gloucester, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, Ipswich, Newbury, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 18,631; population, 34,058. Two representatives.
3. — Groveland, Haverhill, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward and Merrimac. Legal voters, 18,308; population, 32,272. Two representatives.
4. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,132; population, 18,424. One representative.
5. — Andover, Lawrence, 1st Ward, Methuen, 1st Precinct, 2d Precinct, 4th Precinct and 5th Precinct and North Andover. Legal voters, 28,803; population, 50,953. Three representatives.
6. — Lawrence, 2d Ward and 6th Ward and Methuen, 3d Precinct. Legal voters, 20,288; population, 37,898. Two representatives.
7. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 9,486; population, 21,130. One representative.
8. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,720; population, 18,638. One representative.
9. — Boxford, Danvers, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 8,892; population, 18,993. One representative.

DISTRICT

10. — Peabody, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Salem, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 18,896; population, 36,785. Two representatives.
11. — Lynn, 1st Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield, Peabody, 1st Ward and Saugus. Legal voters, 19,331; population, 36,336. Two representatives.
12. — Lynn, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 20,301; population, 42,851. Two representatives.
13. — Lynn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward and Nahant. Legal voters, 27,430; population, 52,199. Three representatives.
14. — Marblehead, Salem, 1st Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward and Swampscott. Legal voters, 28,498; population, 48,448. Three representatives.
15. — Beverly, Hamilton, Manchester and Wenham. Legal voters, 18,550; population, 33,146. Two representatives.
16. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward and Rockport. Legal voters, 10,016; population, 20,493. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland and Whately. Legal voters, 9,138; population, 17,135. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 10,421; population, 17,020. One representative.
3. — Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Shutesbury, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 9,242; population, 16,911. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 16,459; population, 31,783. Two representatives.
2. — Chicopee, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Ludlow. Legal voters, 9,152; population, 18,249. One representative.

DISTRICT

3. — Chicopee, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 7,837; population, 15,873. One representative.
4. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 9,839; population, 18,569. One representative.
5. — Springfield, 2d Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 21,151; population, 43,497. Two representatives.
6. — Springfield, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 23,138; population, 44,831. Two representatives.
7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,263; population, 14,448. One representative.
8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,099; population, 17,492. One representative.
9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,253; population, 17,834. One representative.
10. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 9,058; population, 21,794. One representative.
11. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and West Springfield. Legal voters, 10,266; population, 33,656. Two representatives.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,607; population, 20,602. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,555; population, 18,146. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,905; population, 15,027. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 10,384; population, 19,956. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Northampton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,249; population, 18,883. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 7,629; population, 14,865. One representative.

DISTRICT

3. — Easthampton, Hadley and South Hadley. Legal voters, 10,966; population, 20,536. One representative.
4. — Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Pelham and Ware. Legal voters, 10,527; population, 20,091. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

FIFTY-FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward, and Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 22,190; population, 54,217. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 26,543; population, 48,523. Three representatives.
3. — Cambridge, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward and Watertown, 1st Precinct and 2d Precinct. Legal voters, 17,894; population, 36,472. Two representatives.
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,538; population, 38,819. Two representatives.
5. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,504; population, 38,438. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 8,268; population, 15,789. One representative.
7. — Waltham, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward and Weston. Legal voters, 18,123; population, 35,603. Two representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 17,963; population, 35,625. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 8,921; population, 15,680. One representative.
10. — Hudson, Lincoln, Sudbury and Wayland. Legal voters, 8,452; population, 16,076. One representative.
11. — Acton, Chelmsford, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 8,947; population, 16,905. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Boxborough, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 9,185; population, 18,259. One representative.
13. — Carlisle, Concord, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 8,944; population, 17,433. One representative.

District

14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 19,377; population 38,480. Two representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 30,071; population, 62,749. Three representatives.
16. — Malden, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 8,309; population, 14,978. One representative.
17. — Waltham, 3d Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward and Watertown, 8th Precinct and 10th Precinct. Legal voters, 9,247; population, 20,063. One representative.
18. — North Reading, Reading, Wilmington and Woburn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,018; population, 37,807. Two representatives.
19. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Lexington and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 19,071; population, 43,165. Two representatives.
20. — Everett, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 20,136; population, 40,245. Two representatives.
21. — Malden, 1st Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 22,833; population, 44,589. Two representatives.
22. — Melrose, Stoneham and Wakefield. Legal voters, 32,329; population, 58,680. Three representatives.
23. — Belmont and Watertown, 3d Precinct and 9th Precinct. Legal voters, 19,590; population, 35,159. Two representatives.
24. — Everett, 1st Ward, Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 30,321; population, 64,513. Three representatives.
25. — Arlington, 1st Precinct, 3d Precinct and 5th Precinct and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 18,250; population, 34,840. Two representatives.
26. — Medford, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 27,692; population, 53,974. Three representatives.
27. — Everett, 5th Ward and Medford, 1st Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,008; population, 18,045. One representative.
28. — Arlington, 2d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 8th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 11th Precinct, 12th Precinct, 13th Precinct and 14th Precinct. Legal voters, 18,853; population, 35,346. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

29. — Winchester and Woburn, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,217; population, 18,359. One representative.
30. — Watertown, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct and 7th Precinct. Legal voters, 7,427; population, 13,500. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,881; population, 2,870. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Quincy, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 27,969; population, 53,581. Three representatives.
2. — Quincy, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 8,744; population, 17,430. One representative.
3. — Braintree, Quincy, 2d Ward, and Weymouth. Legal voters, 29,477; population, 59,309. Three representatives.
4. — Holbrook, Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 19,366; population, 33,897. Two representatives.
5. — Avon, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 8,276; population, 15,669. One representative.
6. — Canton, Dedham and Needham. Legal voters, 21,114; population, 37,870. Two representatives.
7. — Dover, Norwood, Wellesley and Westwood. Legal voters, 21,709; population, 40,452. Two representatives.
8. — Bellingham, Medfield, Medway, Millis and Walpole. Legal voters, 10,467; population, 21,794. One representative.
9. — Boxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 10,656; population, 22,928. One representative.
10. — Brookline. Legal voters, 31,440; population, 56,940. Three representatives.

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* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.†

Ten Representatives.

District

1. — Carver, Halifax, Kingston, Plymouth and Plympton. Legal voters, 9,929; population, 19,383. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Hanover, Marshfield, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 9,185; population, 14,549. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,† Hingham, Hull and Norwell. Legal voters, 11,038; population, 18,751. One representative.
4. — Abington, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 9,543; population, 17,618. One representative.
5. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater and Whitman. Legal voters, 11,976; population, 24,544. One representative.
6. — Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 12,917; population, 23,811. One representative.
7. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 9,681; population, 16,942. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 15,204; population, 27,526. Two representatives.
9. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,840; population, 20,734. One representative.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Forty-six Representatives.

District

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 22,712; population, 55,112. Two representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,783; population, 25,655. One representative.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 19,547; population, 45,446. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 16,880; population, 30,901. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 19,010; population, 32,962. Two representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 12,285; population, 24,986. One representative.

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† Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

DISTRICT

7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 17,101; population, 34,405. Two representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,480; population, 28,675. One representative.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 13,299; population, 28,204. One representative.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 37,074; population, 60,200. Three representatives.
11. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 19,679; population, 36,955. Two representatives.
12. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 14,412; population, 28,329. One representative.
13. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 27,960; population, 54,145. Three representatives.
14. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 14,352; population, 27,586. One representative.
15. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 18,808; population, 33,875. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 19,344; population, 33,774. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 23,745; population, 45,104. Three representatives.
18. — Boston, 19th Ward. Legal voters, 17,876; population, 30,479. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 23,116; population, 37,860. Three representatives.
20. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 24,105; population, 38,476. Three representatives.
21. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 17,884; population, 33,257. Two representatives.
22. — Chelsea, 1st Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 8,362; population, 16,242. One representative.
23. — Chelsea, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,505; population, 23,698. One representative.
24. — Revere. Legal voters, 17,673; population, 35,687. Two representatives.
25. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 10,076; population, 18,696. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-seven Representatives.

District

1. — Athol, Royalston and Winchendon. Legal voters, 9,081; population, 19,015. One representative.
2. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 3d Ward, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 8,434; population, 17,947. One representative.
3. — Barre, Hardwick, Holden, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton and Rutland. Legal voters, 8,801; population, 16,811. One representative.
4. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, Spencer, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 8,910; population, 16,509. One representative.
5. — Southbridge. Legal voters, 9,746; population, 17,561. One representative.
6. — Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 9,720; population, 18,259. One representative.
7. — Auburn, Charlton, Leicester and Oxford. Legal voters, 10,421; population, 21,092. One representative.
8. — Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millbury, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 22,206; population, 40,576. Two representatives.
9. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 20,768; population, 44,449. Two representatives.
10. — Gardner. Legal voters, 9,597; population, 20,245. One representative.
11. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, 3d Ward, Lunenburg, Northborough, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 18,188; population, 34,647. Two representatives.
12. — Leominster, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,545; population, 18,916. One representative.
13. — Fitchburg, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 9,207; population, 20,057. One representative.
14. — Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,664; population, 17,782. One representative.
15. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 11,031; population, 18,224. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 10,532; population, 21,664. One representative.

DISTRICT

17. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,017; population, 25,754.
One representative.

18. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,759; population, 26,520.
One representative.

19. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,033; population, 20,496.
One representative.

20. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 9,813; population, 18,072.
One representative.

21. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,524; population, 18,272.
One representative.

22 — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,544; population, 14,654.
One representative.

23. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,474; population, 18,607.
One representative.

24. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 10,091; population, 16,478.
One representative.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 556 of the Acts of 1941), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1948) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 182 of the Acts of 1947) and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Acton	5	3	5th Middlesex	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet	9	1	2d Bristol	9th Bristol.
Adams	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Agawam	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Alford	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Amesbury	6	5	4th Essex	2d Essex.
Amherst	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Andover	5	5	4th Essex	5th Essex.
Arlington	5	6	6th Middlesex	25th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 3, 5. 28th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Ashburnham	3	3	1st Middlesex	2d Worcester.
Ashby	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Ashland	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Middlesex.
Athol	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Attleboro	14	1	1st Bristol	1st Bristol.
Auburn	4	7	4th Worcester	7th Worcester.

Avon	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	5th Norfolk.
Ayer	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Barnstable	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.
Barre	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Becket	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Bedford	5	6	7th Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Belchertown	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Norfolk.
Belmont	5	6	2d Middlesex	23d Middlesex.
Berkley	14	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol.
Berlin	4	7	4th Worcester	11th Worcester.
Bernardston	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Beverly	6	5	2d Essex	15th Essex.
Billerica	5	6	7th Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Blackstone	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Worcester.
Blandford	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Bolton	3	7	4th Worcester	11th Worcester.
Boston	10* 11† 12‡ 13§	2‖ 3¶ 4**	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3 3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5, 21 4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8, 13 5th Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11, 19. 6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 14, 18 7th Suffolk, Wards 15, 16, 17 Norfolk and Suffolk, Ward 20. Middlesex and Suffolk, Ward 22.	1st to 9th Suffolk, Wards 1 to 9, inclusive. 10th Suffolk, Wards 10, 11. 11th to 21st Suffolk, Wards 12 to 22, inclusive.

* 10th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21.
† 11th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 22.
‡ 12th Congressional District, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
§ 13th Congressional District, Ward 18.
‖ 2d Councillor District, Wards 12, 14, 18, 20.
¶ 3d Councillor District, Wards 4, 5, 21, 22.
** 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Bourne	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.
Boxborough	5	3	5th Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Boxford	6	5	4th Essex	9th Essex.
Boylston	4	7	4th Worcester	11th Worcester.
Braintree	13	2	1st Norfolk	3d Norfolk.
Brewster	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater	9	1	Plymouth	5th Plymouth.
Brimfield	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Brockton	13	1	Plymouth	7th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 8th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 5. 9th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
Brookline	10	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	10th Norfolk.
Buckland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Burlington	5	6	7th Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Cambridge	11	3*	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3.
		4†	2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
		6‡	3d Middlesex, Ward 3 Middlesex and Suffolk, Ward 5.	3d Middlesex, Wards 9, 10, 11.
Canton	13	2	2d Norfolk	6th Norfolk.
Carlisle	5	3	1st Middlesex	13th Middlesex.
Carver	9	1	Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Charlemont	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.

Charlton	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	7th Worcester.
Chatham	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford	5	3	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex.
CHELSEA	7	4	1st Suffolk	22d Suffolk, Wards 1, 3. 23d Suffolk, Wards 2, 4, 5.
Cheshire	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire.
Chester	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Chesterfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
CHICOPEE	2	8	2d Hampden	2d Hampden, Wards 5, 6. 3d Hampden, Wards 7, 8, 9. 4th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.
Chilmark	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Clinton	3	7	3d Worcester.	11th Worcester.
Cohasset	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth.§
Colrain	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Concord	5	3	5th Middlesex	13th Middlesex.
Conway	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Cummington	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Dalton	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Danvers	6	5	2d Essex	9th Essex.
Dartmouth	9	1	3d Bristol	9th Bristol.
Dedham	13	2	2d Norfolk	6th Norfolk.
Deerfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Dennis	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.

* 3d Councillor District, Ward 5.
† 4th Councillor District, Ward 1, 2.
‡ 6th Councillor District, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
§ Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Dighton	14	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol.
Douglas	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Dover	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	7th Norfolk.
Dracut	5	3	1st Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Dudley	3	7	4th Worcester	6th Worcester.
Dunstable	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
East Bridgewater	9	1	Plymouth	5th Plymouth.
East Brookfield	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
Eastham	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire.
East Longmeadow	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Easton	14	1	1st Bristol	2d Bristol.
Edgartown	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Egremont	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Erving	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Essex	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
Everett	8	4	1st Suffolk, Wards 1, 5	20th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.
		6	4th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.	24th Middlesex, Ward 1.
				27th Middlesex, Ward 5.
Fairhaven	9	1	3d Bristol	9th Bristol.
Fall River	9*	1	2d Bristol	10th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3.
	14†			11th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7.
				12th Bristol, Ward 8.
				13th Bristol, Ward 9.

Falmouth	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.
FITCHBURG	3	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester, Ward 3. 13th Worcester, Wards 1, 2. 14th Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Florida	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Foxborough	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	9th Norfolk.
Framingham	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Middlesex.
Franklin	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Norfolk.
Freetown	14	1	2d Bristol	5th Bristol.
GARDNER	3	7	3d Worcester	10th Worcester.
Gay Head	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown	6	5	4th Essex	2d Essex.
Gill	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
GLOUCESTER	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex, Wards 6, 7, 8. 16th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Goshen	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Grafton	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Granby	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Granville	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Great Barrington	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	7th Berkshire.
Greenfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin.
Groton	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Groveland	6	5	4th Essex	3d Essex.
Hadley	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire.
Halifax	9	1	Plymouth	1st Plymouth.

* 9th Congressional District, Ward 6.

† 14th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Hamilton	6	5	3d Essex	15th Essex.
Hampden	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Hancock	1	8	Berkshire	5th Berkshire.
Hanover	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Hanson	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Harvard	3	3	1st Middlesex	11th Worcester.
Harwich	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Haverhill	6	5	4th Essex	3d Essex, Wards 2, 4, 6, 7. 4th Essex, Wards, 1 3, 5.
Hawley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Heath	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Hingham	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Holbrook	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Norfolk.
Holden	4	7	2d Worcester	3d Worcester.
Holland	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Holliston	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke	1	8	2d Hampden	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 13th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale	14	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Hopkinton	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
Hudson	3	3	5th Middlesex	10th Middlesex.

Hull	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Huntington	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
Kingston	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Lakeville	9	1	Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Lancaster	3	3	1st Middlesex	11th Worcester.
Lanesborough	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire.
LAWRENCE	7	5	5th Essex	5th Essex, Ward 1. 6th Essex, Wards 2, 6. 7th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 8th Essex, Ward 5.
Lee	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	6th Berkshire.
Leicester	3	7	1st Worcester	7th Worcester.
Lenox	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
LEOMINSTER	3	7	3d Worcester	11th Worcester, Ward 3. 12th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5.
Leverett	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Lexington	5	6	7th Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Leyden	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Lincoln	5	3	5th Middlesex	10th Middlesex.
Littleton	5	3	5th Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Longmeadow	2	8	1st Hampden	1st Hampden.
LOWELL	5	3	1st Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8.
		6	7th Middlesex, Wards 1, 9, 10, 11.	15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.
Ludlow	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampden.
Lunenburg	3	3	1st Middlesex	11th Worcester.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Lynn	6* 7†	5	1st Essex	11th Essex, Wards 1, 7. 12th Essex, Wards 5, 6. 13th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4.
Lynnfield	8	5	3d Essex	11th Essex.
Malden	8	6	3d Middlesex, Ward 2. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	16th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3. 21st Middlesex, Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Manchester	6	5	3d Essex	15th Essex.
Mansfield	14	1	1st Bristol	2d Bristol.
Marblehead	6	5	2d Essex	14th Essex.
Marion	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Marlborough	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Middlesex.
Marshfield	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Maynard	3	3	5th Middlesex	13th Middlesex.
Medfield	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Norfolk.
Medford	8	6	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 7 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6	26th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 27th Middlesex, Wards 1, 7.
Medway	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Norfolk.
Melrose	8	6	4th Middlesex	22d Middlesex.
Mendon	14	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Merrimac	6	5	4th Essex	3d Essex.
Methuen	6	5	5th Essex	5th Essex, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5. 6th Essex, Precinct 3.
Middleborough	9	1	Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Middlefield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.

Middleton	7	5	3d Essex	9th Essex.
Milford	3	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Millbury	3	7	1st Worcester	8th Worcester.
Millis	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Norfolk.
Millville	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	8th Worcester.
Milton	13	2	2d Norfolk	4th Norfolk.
Monroe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Monson	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Montague	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Monterey	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	7th Berkshire.
Montgomery	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Mount Washington	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Nahant	7	5	1st Essex	13th Essex.
Nantucket	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Nantucket.
Natick	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	6th Middlesex.
Needham	13	2	2d Norfolk	6th Norfolk.
New Ashford	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD	9	1	3d Bristol	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4, 5. 8th Bristol, Ward 6.
New Braintree	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Newbury	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
NEWBURYPORT	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex.
New Marlborough	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	7th Berkshire.
New Salem	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
NEWTON	10	3	Middlesex and Suffolk	4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 5th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Norfolk	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Norfolk.

* 6th Congressional District, Wards 2, 3.

† 7th Congressional District, Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
North Adams	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire.
Northampton	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	1st Hampshire, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2d Hampshire, Wards 6, 7.
North Andover	7	5	4th Essex	5th Essex.
North Attleborough	14	1	1st Bristol	1st Bristol.
Northborough	4	7	4th Worcester	11th Worcester.
Northbridge	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
North Brookfield	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Northfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
North Reading	8	5	4th Essex	18th Middlesex.
Norton	14	1	1st Bristol	2d Bristol.
Norwell	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Norwood	13	2	2d Norfolk	7th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Oakham	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Orange	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Orleans	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Otis	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	6th Berkshire.
Oxford	3	7	4th Worcester	7th Worcester.
Palmer	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Paxton	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Peabody	7	5	3d Essex	10th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 11th Essex, Ward 1.
Pelham	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.

Pembroke	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Peru	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Petersham	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
Phillipston	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
PITTSFIELD	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2. 4th Berkshire, Wards 3, 4, 5. 5th Berkshire, Wards 6, 7.
Plainfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Plainville	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Norfolk.
Plymouth	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Plympton	9	1	Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Princeton	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
Provincetown	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
QUINCY	13	2	1st Norfolk	1st Norfolk, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6. 2d Norfolk, Ward 1. 3d Norfolk, Ward 2.
Randolph	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Norfolk.
Raynham	14	1	1st Bristol	2d Bristol.
Reading	8	6	7th Middlesex	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth	14	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol.
REVERE	7	4	1st Suffolk	24th Suffolk.
Richmond	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Rochester	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Rockland	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Rockport	6	5	3d Essex	16th Essex.
Rowe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Rowley	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
Royalston	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Russell	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Rutland	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Salem	6	5	2d Essex	10th Essex, Wards 2, 4, 6. 14th Essex, Wards 1, 3, 5.
Salisbury	6	5	4th Essex	1st Essex.
Sandisfield	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	7th Berkshire.
Sandwich	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Barnstable.
Saugus	8	5	3d Essex	11th Essex.
Savoy	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Scituate	9	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk	14	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol.
Sharon	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	5th Norfolk.
Sheffield	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	7th Berkshire.
Shelburne	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Sherborn	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk.	8th Middlesex.
Shirley	3	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Shutesbury	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Somerset	14	1	1st Bristol	13th Bristol.
Somerville	8* 11†	6	2d Middlesex, Wards 6, 7 3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	1st Middlesex, Ward 2. 24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
Southampton	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Southbridge	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	5th Worcester.
South Hadley	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire.

Southwick	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
Spencer	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
SPRINGFIELD	2	8	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Hampden, Ward 1 Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire, Ward 3.	5th Hampden, Wards 2, 8. 6th Hampden, Wards 3, 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6. 9th Hampden, Ward 7. 10th Hampden, Ward 1.
Sterling	4	7	3d Worcester	11th Worcester.
Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Stoneham	8	6	7th Middlesex	22d Middlesex.
Stoughton	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	5th Norfolk.
Stow	3	3	5th Middlesex	13th Middlesex.
Sturbridge	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
Sudbury	4	3	5th Middlesex	10th Middlesex.
Sunderland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Sutton	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Swampscott	6	5	1st Essex	14th Essex.
Swansea	14	1	1st Bristol	5th Bristol.
TAUNTON	14	1	1st Bristol	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Ward 6.
Templeton	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury	5	6	7th Middlesex	19th Middlesex.
Tisbury	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Tolland	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.

* 8th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7. † 11th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield	6	5	3d Essex	9th Essex.
Townsend	5	3	1st Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Truro	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough	5	3	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex.
Tyringham	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	6th Berkshire.
Upton	3	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Uxbridge	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Wakefield	8	6	7th Middlesex	22d Middlesex.
Wales	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Walpole	14	2	2d Norfolk	8th Norfolk.
Waltham	4	3	5th Middlesex	7th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 6. 17th Middlesex, Wards 3, 5, 7.
Ware	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Wareham	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Warren	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
Warwick	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Washington	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Watertown	5	3	5th Middlesex	3d Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2. 17th Middlesex, Precincts 8, 10. 23d Middlesex, Precincts 3, 9. 30th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7.
Wayland	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Middlesex.
Webster	3	7	4th Worcester	6th Worcester.
Wellesley	14	2	2d Norfolk	7th Norfolk.

Wellfleet	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Wendell	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Wenham	6	5	3d Essex	15th Essex.
Westborough	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
West Boylston	4	7	2d Worcester	11th Worcester.
West Bridgewater	9	1	Plymouth	5th Plymouth.
West Brookfield	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
WESTFIELD	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	15th Hampden.
Westford	5	3	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	2d Hampshire.
Westminster	3	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester.
West Newbury	6	5	4th Essex	2d Essex.
Weston	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk	7th Middlesex.
Westport	9	1	3d Bristol	12th Bristol.
West Springfield	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	11th Hampden.
West Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
West Tisbury	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Westwood	13	2	2d Norfolk	7th Norfolk.
Weymouth	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth	3d Norfolk.
Whately	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Whitman	9	1	Cape and Plymouth	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Williamsburg	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington	5	6	7th Middlesex	18th Middlesex.
Winchendon	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Winchester	5	6	6th Middlesex	29th Middlesex.
Windsor	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Winthrop	7	4	1st Suffolk	25th Suffolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Woburn . .	5	6	6th Middlesex . .	18th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
				29th Middlesex, Ward 1.
				15th Worcester, Ward 1.
				16th Worcester, Ward 2.
				17th Worcester, Ward 3.
Worcester . .	4	7	1st Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	18th Worcester, Ward 4.
				19th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 9, 10.	20th Worcester, Ward 6.
				21st Worcester, Ward 7.
				22d Worcester, Ward 8.
				23d Worcester, Ward 9.
				24th Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire .	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham . .	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk .	9th Norfolk.
Yarmouth . .	9	1	Cape and Plymouth . .	2d Barnstable.

VALUATION, POPULATION and VOTERS

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 559 of the Acts of 1945.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$28,978,980	$4 18
Bourne	10,944,806	1 58
Brewster	2,357,135	34
Chatham	7,944,594	1 15
Dennis	4,922,252	71
Eastham	1,594,532	23
Falmouth	24,765,020	3 57
Harwich	8,612,531	1 24
Mashpee	1,044,419	15
Orleans	4,997,518	72
Provincetown	7,343,047	1 06
Sandwich	3,189,064	46
Truro	1,802,515	26
Wellfleet	2,357,135	34
Yarmouth	7,163,768	1 03
Totals	$118,017,316	$17 02

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	$13,013,716	$1 88
Alford	367,936	05
Becket	987,076	14
Cheshire	1,418,354	20
Clarksburg	996,753	14

* Under the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by chapter 112 of the Acts of 1941, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1943 and in every second year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was established by Chapter 559 of the Acts of 1945, to constitute a basis of apportionment for the years 1946 to 1950, inclusive, or until another is made and enacted by the General Court.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Dalton	$7,895,650	$1 14
Egremont	1,109,240	16
Florida	1,582,506	23
Great Barrington	9,871,900	1 42
Hancock	538,698	08
Hinsdale	1,047,374	15
Lanesborough	1,607,506	23
Lee	5,734,825	83
Lenox	4,999,940	72
Monterey	970,585	14
Mount Washington	207,982	03
New Ashford	138,655	02
New Marlborough	1,605,345	23
North Adams	24,144,671	3 48
Otis	765,104	11
Peru	317,936	05
Pittsfield	69,889 174	10 08
Richmond	843,047	12
Sandisfield	762,602	11
Savoy	260,762	04
Sheffield	1,871,842	27
Stockbridge	5,088,589	73
Tyringham	531,662	08
Washington	235,762	03
West Stockbridge	1,579,183	23
Williamstown	7,955,430	1 15
Windsor	528,698	08
Totals	$168,868,503	$24 35

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	$3,751,180	$0 54
Attleboro	33,208,469	4 79
Berkley	1,062,998	15
Dartmouth	14,210,270	2 05
Dighton	3,813,012	55
Easton	5,942,996	86
Fairhaven	12,445,006	1 80
Fall River	123,706,694	17 84
Freetown	1,733,187	25
Mansfield	9,253,948	1 33
New Bedford	127,244,377	18 35
North Attleborough	12,071,962	1 74
Norton	2,703,772	39

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Raynham	$2,149,152	$0 31
Rehoboth	3,203,043	46
Seekonk	6,746,576	97
Somerset	15,818,775	2 28
Swansea	4,991,579	72
Taunton	40,436,468	5 83
Westport	6,564,528	95
Totals	$431,057,992	$62 16

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	$843,047	$0 12
Edgartown	5,378,180	78
Gay Head	210,762	03
Gosnold	1,371,744	20
Oak Bluffs	5,270,307	76
Tisbury	6,325,956	91
West Tisbury	831,930	12
Totals	$20,231,926	$2 92

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	$9,990,650	$1 44
Andover	20,955,953	3 02
Beverly	42,971,059	6 20
Boxford	1,317,222	19
Danvers	15,472,011	2 23
Essex	1,802,515	26
Georgetown	2,149,152	31
Gloucester	39,620,271	5 72
Groveland	1,714,765	25
Hamilton	6,215,676	90
Haverhill	56,080,188	8 09
Ipswich	8,149,158	1 18
Lawrence	103,336,936	14 91
Lynn	151,194,710	21 81
Lynnfield	5,809,086	84
Manchester	10,560,807	1 52
Marblehead	25,286,828	3 65
Merrimac	2,173,238	31

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Methuen	$22,711,929	$3 28
Middleton	2,433,023	35
Nahant	5,722,850	83
Newbury	2,565,117	37
Newburyport	13,489,930	1 95
North Andover	9,386,690	1 35
Peabody	28,494,861	4 11
Rockport	6,476,555	93
Rowley	1,802,515	26
Salem	63,120,514	9 10
Salisbury	3,395,562	49
Saugus	17,446,731	2 52
Swampscott	26,905,763	3 88
Topsfield	3,189,064	46
Wenham	4,475,995	65
West Newbury	1,582,506	23
Totals	$717,999,830	$103 59

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	$1,525,205	$0 22
Bernardston	1,103,808	16
Buckland	3,196,995	46
Charlemont	1,006,563	15
Colrain	1,754,249	25
Conway	1,060,526	15
Deerfield	4,644,942	67
Erving	2,512,889	36
Gill	1,086,099	16
Greenfield	33,341,806	4 81
Hawley	274,349	04
Heath	471,523	07
Leverett	541,100	08
Leyden	342,936	05
Monroe	1,109,240	16
Montague	11,368,189	1 64
New Salem	367,936	05
Northfield	2,119,591	31
Orange	4,991,579	72
Rowe	762,602	11
Shelburne	3,716,047	54
Shutesbury	421,523	06
Sunderland	1,571,744	23
Warwick	421,523	06

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Wendell	$353,673	$0 05
Whately	1,455,877	21
Totals	$81,522,514	$11 77

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	$10,672,450	$1 54
Blandford	950,221	14
Brimfield	1,178,567	17
Chester	1,471,145	21
Chicopee	46,975,058	6 78
East Longmeadow	6,776,216	98
Granville	2,224,766	32
Hampden	1,057,396	15
Holland	277,310	04
Holyoke	90,616,710	13 07
Longmeadow	19,996,004	2 88
Ludlow	9,056,188	1 31
Monson	3,882,339	56
Montgomery	317,936	05
Palmer	9,439,266	1 36
Russell	4,474,928	65
Southwick	2,565,117	37
Springfield	286,363,486	41 31
Tolland	475,110	07
Wales	419,594	06
West Springfield	31,054,868	4 48
Westfield	23,678,418	3 42
Wilbraham	3,674,357	53
Totals	$557,597,450	$80 45

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	$11,633,775	$1 68
Belchertown	1,955,792	28
Chesterfield	683,203	10
Cummington	623,947	09
Easthampton	12,609,011	1 82
Goshen	446,523	06

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Granby	$1,109,240	$0 16
Hadley	3,266,435	47
Hatfield	3,268,335	47
Huntington	1,180,256	17
Middlefield	367,936	05
Northampton	30,592,298	4 41
Pelham	740,046	11
Plainfield	367,936	05
South Hadley	10,540,021	1 52
Southampton	1,274,519	18
Ware	7,463,536	1 08
Westhampton	415,965	06
Williamsburg	1,605,991	23
Worthington	843,047	12
Totals	$90,987,812	$13 11

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	$4,470,756	$0 65
Arlington	63,327,779	9 13
Ashby	1,386,550	20
Ashland	3,258,392	47
Ayer	4,243,255	61
Bedford	3,171,805	46
Belmont	57,954,895	8 36
Billerica	9,859,433	1 42
Boxborough	415,965	06
Burlington	2,639,902	38
Cambridge	188,515,872	27 19
Carlisle	1,268,157	18
Chelmsford	8,916,746	1 29
Concord	13,803,606	1 99
Dracut	4,991,579	72
Dunstable	485,292	07
Everett	88,165,414	12 72
Framingham	40,078,973	5 78
Groton	4,991,579	72
Holliston	4,226,969	61
Hopkinton	3,727,396	54
Hudson	8,143,059	1 17
Lexington	26,354,606	3 80
Lincoln	4,847,518	70
Littleton	3,267,821	47
Lowell	108,160,927	15 60

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Malden	$77,119,332	$11 12
Marlborough	17,268,288	2 49
Maynard	7,905,617	1 14
Medford	86,696,291	12 51
Melrose	43,827,859	6 32
Natick	22,482,880	3 24
Newton	181,961,300	26 25
North Reading	3,050,409	44
Pepperell	3,327,719	48
Reading	19,856,099	2 86
Sherborn	3,466,374	50
Shirley	2,556,218	37
Somerville	122,784,622	17 71
Stoneham	16,420,347	2 37
Stow	1,525,205	22
Sudbury	4,203,275	61
Tewksbury	4,991,579	72
Townsend	2,703,772	39
Tyngsborough	1,582,506	23
Wakefield	24,960,810	3 60
Waltham	62,078,958	8 95
Watertown	59,318,707	8 56
Wayland	6,332,763	91
Westford	4,809,930	69
Weston	12,634,820	1 82
Wilmington	4,651,106	67
Winchester	37,874,919	5 46
Woburn	23,747,647	3 43
Totals	$1,520,813,598	$219 35

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	$14,507,782	$2 09
Totals	$14,507,782	$2 09

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	$2,118,339	$0 31
Bellingham	3,050,409	44
Braintree	31,968,400	4 61

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Brookline	$164,949,098	$23 79
Canton	10,101,349	1 46
Cohasset	11,063,194	1 60
Dedham	29,105,423	4 20
Dover	6,325,116	91
Foxborough	7,539,747	1 09
Franklin	9,688,968	1 40
Holbrook	3,792,488	55
Medfield	3,304,925	48
Medway	3,674,357	53
Millis	3,466,374	50
Milton	44,725,770	6 45
Needham	30,261,434	4 37
Norfolk	1,687,042	24
Norwood	30,838,574	4 45
Plainville	1,941,170	28
Quincy	145,077,833	20 93
Randolph	8,432,118	1 22
Sharon	6,648,006	96
Stoughton	10,505,378	1 52
Walpole	19,489,960	2 81
Wellesley	49,542,385	7 15
Westwood	8,630,467	1 24
Weymouth	57,187,043	8 25
Wrentham	4,622,368	67
Totals	$709,737,735	$102 41

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	$6,429,134	$0 93
Bridgewater	7,349,734	1 06
Brockton	78,054,984	11 26
Carver	3,119,737	45
Duxbury	8,430,467	1 22
East Bridgewater	5,568,815	80
Halifax	1,663,860	24
Hanover	5,358,206	77
Hanson	3,050,409	44
Hingham	18,999,428	2 74
Hull	17,900,393	2 58
Kingston	5,121,176	74
Lakeville	1,793,268	26
Marion	5,797,739	84
Marshfield	8,955,577	1 29

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Mattapoisett	$4,115,233	$0 59
Middleborough	10,206,055	1 47
Norwell	2,639,902	38
Pembroke	3,466,374	50
Plymouth	25,422,539	3 67
Plympton	893,047	13
Rochester	1,686,093	24
Rockland	10,285,241	1 48
Scituate	14,731,793	2 13
Wareham	16,371,443	2 36
West Bridgewater	4,004,472	58
Whitman	9,125,439	1 32
Totals	$280,540,558	$40 47

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	$1,437,779,078	$207 39
Chelsea	46,441,609	6 70
Revere	42,040,213	6 06
Winthrop	26,644,419	3 84
Totals	$1,552,905,319	$223 99

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	$1,983,466	$0 29
Athol	14,785,913	2 13
Auburn	8,186,929	1 18
Barre	3,478,189	50
Berlin	1,369,021	20
Blackstone	2,773,100	40
Bolton	1,247,895	18
Boylston	1,078,808	16
Brookfield	1,538,216	22
Charlton	2,297,156	33
Clinton	12,420,644	1 79
Douglas	2,560,496	37
Dudley	4,093,701	59
East Brookfield	1,178,567	17
Fitchburg	55,481,773	8 00

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Gardner	$24,570,073	$3 54
Grafton	4,991,579	72
Hardwick	1,897,123	27
Harvard	2,639,902	38
Holden	4,382,143	63
Hopedale	7,531,331	1 09
Hubbardston	896,634	13
Lancaster	2,739,902	40
Leicester	3,972,932	57
Leominster	27,876,040	4 02
Lunenburg	2,703,772	39
Mendon	1,632,181	24
Milford	17,208,868	2 48
Millbury	6,958,795	1 00
Millville	1,056,221	15
New Braintree	693,275	10
North Brookfield	2,936,362	42
Northborough	2,429,536	35
Northbridge	11,544,631	1 67
Oakham	525,110	08
Oxford	3,777,676	55
Paxton	1 285,983	19
Petersham	1,594,532	23
Phillipston	415,965	06
Princeton	1,386,550	20
Royalston	843,047	12
Rutland	1,663,860	24
Shrewsbury	11,137,803	1 61
Southborough	3,813,012	55
Southbridge	16,988,677	2 45
Spencer	4,991,579	72
Sterling	2,439,789	35
Sturbridge	2,593,217	37
Sutton	2,315,889	33
Templeton	3,546,386	51
Upton	1,666,378	24
Uxbridge	8,693,293	1 25
Warren	3,327,719	48
Webster	12,576,893	1 81
West Boylston	3,050,409	44
West Brookfield	1,602,158	23
Westborough	4,991,579	72
Westminster	2,111,204	30
Winchendon	6,123,632	88
Worcester	321,362,930	46 35
Totals	$667,960,444	$96 32

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Property.	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$118,017,316	$17 02
Berkshire	168,868,503	24 35
Bristol	431,057,992	62 16
Dukes	20,231,926	2 92
Essex	717,999,830	103 59
Franklin	81,522,514	11 77
Hampden	557,597,450	80 45
Hampshire	90,987,812	13 11
Middlesex	1,520,813,598	219 35
Nantucket	14,507,782	2 09
Norfolk	709,737,735	102 41
Plymouth	280,540,558	40 47
Suffolk	1,552,905,319	223 99
Worcester	667,960,444	96 32
Totals	$6,932,748,779	$1,000 00

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME	INCORPORATED AS CITY	POPULATION, 1940 (U. S. Census)	POPULATION, 1945 (State Census)	POPULATION, 1950 (U. S. Census)
BOSTON	Feb. 23, 1822	770,816	766,386	801,444
WORCESTER	Feb. 29, 1848	193,694	198,741	203,486
SPRINGFIELD	Apr. 12, 1852	149,544	159,896	162,399
CAMBRIDGE	Mar. 17, 1846	110,879	111,124	120,740
FALL RIVER	Apr. 12, 1854	115,428	115,062	111,963
NEW BEDFORD	Mar. 9, 1847	110,341	110,308	109,189
SOMERVILLE	Apr. 14, 1871	102,177	105,883	102,351
LYNN	Apr. 10, 1850	98,123	105,153	99,738
LOWELL	Apr. 1, 1836	101,389	101,229	97,249
QUINCY	May 17, 1888	75,810	82,084	83,835
NEWTON	June 2, 1873	69,873	77,257	81,994
LAWRENCE	Mar. 21, 1853	84,323	85,603	80,536
MEDFORD	May 31, 1892	63,083	67,071	66,113
BROCKTON	Apr. 9, 1881	62,343	65,202	62,860
MALDEN	Mar. 31, 1881	58,010	59,567	59,804
HOLYOKE	Apr. 7, 1873	53,750	53,775	54,661
PITTSFIELD	June 5, 1889	49,684	53,560	53,348
CHICOPEE	Apr. 18, 1890	41,664	44,626	49,211
HAVERHILL	Mar. 10, 1869	46,752	46,162	47,280
WALTHAM	June 2, 1884	40,020	43,577	47,187
EVERETT	June 11, 1892	46,784	48,553	45,982
FITCHBURG	Mar. 8, 1872	41,824	43,770	42,691
SALEM	Mar. 23, 1836	41,213	42,833	41,880
TAUNTON	May 11, 1864	37,395	38,612	40,109
CHELSEA	Mar. 13, 1857	41,259	39,940	38,912
REVERE	June 19, 1914	34,405	35,687	36,763
NORTHAMPTON	June 23, 1883	24,794	24,977	29,063
BEVERLY	Mar. 23, 1894	25,537	26,814	28,884
MELROSE	Mar. 18, 1899	25,333	27,971	26,988
GLOUCESTER	Apr. 28, 1873	24,046	24,862	25,167
LEOMINSTER	May 13, 1915	22,226	23,549	24,075
ATTLEBORO	June 17, 1914	22,071	22,375	23,809
PEABODY	May 8, 1916	21,711	22,303	22,645
NORTH ADAMS	Mar. 22, 1895	22,213	22,230	21,567
WESTFIELD	Apr. 9, 1920	18,793	19,956	20,962
WOBURN	May 18, 1888	19,751	19,886	20,492
GARDNER	Feb. 28, 1923	20,206	20,245	19,581
MARLBOROUGH	May 23, 1890	15,154	15,680	15,756
NEWBURYPORT	May 24, 1851	13,916	14,079	14,111

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1945 AND 1950, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1952, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable	8,647	10,480	6,544
Bourne	3,519	4,720	2,809
Brewster	757	987	769
Chatham	2,192	2,457	1,746
Dennis	1,807	2,499	2,075
Eastham	604	860	624
Falmouth	7,751	8,662	4,942
Harwich	2,071	2,649	2,280
Mashpee	343	438	327
Orleans	1,543	1,759	1,315
Provincetown	3,564	3,795	2,334
Sandwich	1,524	2,418	1,009
Truro	582	661	506
Wellfleet	851	1,123	856
Yarmouth	2,461	3,297	2,223
Totals	38,216	46,805	30,359
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams	12,724	12,034	7,411
Alford	207	212	141
Becket	688	755	443
Cheshire	1,712	2,022	1,070
Clarksburg	1,401	1,630	849
Dalton	4,367	4,772	3,060
Egremont	563	731	511
Florida	401	479	256
Great Barrington	6,232	6,712	3,862
Hancock	349	445	250
Hinsdale	1,276	1,560	746

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough	1,556	2,069	1,238
Lee	4,347	4,820	2,532
Lenox	2,951	3,627	2,088
Monterey	305	367	262
Mount Washington	53	34	37
New Ashford	99	118	85
New Marlborough	896	989	558
NORTH ADAMS	22,230	21,567	12,073
Otis	377	359	301
Peru	116	143	87
PITTSFIELD	53,560	53,348	30,910
Richmond	646	737	454
Sandisfield	370	437	303
Savoy	294	291	178
Sheffield	1,752	2,150	1,097
Stockbridge	1,739	2,311	1,384
Tyringham	211	235	141
Washington	242	281	139
West Stockbridge	1,059	1,165	694
Williamstown	4,623	6,194	3,412
Windsor	274	372	202
Totals	127,620	132,966	76,774
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet	4,272	4,401	2,369
ATTLEBORO	22,375	23,809	12,875
Berkley	1,182	1,284	732
Dartmouth	9,909	11,115	6,507
Dighton	3,021	2,950	1,783
Easton	5,723	6,244	3,936
Fairhaven	12,072	12,764	7,523
FALL RIVER	115,062	111,963	61,565
Freetown	1,830	2,104	1,201
Mansfield	6,978	7,184	4,362
NEW BEDFORD	110,308	109,189	61,429
North Attleborough	11,552	12,146	7,206
Norton	3,096	4,401	2,904
Raynham	2,214	2,426	1,520
Rehoboth	3,036	3,700	2,066
Seekonk	5,249	6,104	3,483
Somerset	6,815	8,566	5,282
Swansea	5,565	6,121	4,258
TAUNTON	38,612	40,109	21,432
Westport	4,748	4,989	3,014
Totals	373,619	381,569	215,447

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
DUKES COUNTY.			
Chilmark	230	183	164
Edgartown	1,296	1,508	1,001
Gay Head	114	88	83
Gosnold	107	56	75
Oak Bluffs	1,345	1,521	967
Tisbury	1,719	1,930	1,309
West Tisbury	239	347	223
Totals	5,050	5,633	3,822
ESSEX.			
Amesbury	10,824	10,851	6,369
Andover	11,920	12,437	8,299
BEVERLY	26,814	28,884	17,336
Boxford	811	926	627
Danvers	14,614	15,720	7,965
Essex	1,561	1,794	1,064
Georgetown	1,978	2,411	1,510
GLOUCESTER	24,862	25,167	13,891
Groveland	2,150	2,340	1,539
Hamilton	2,387	2,764	1,890
HAVERHILL	46,162	47,280	26,059
Ipswich	6,610	6,895	4,381
LAWRENCE	85,603	80,536	46,544
LYNN	105,153	99,738	58,559
Lynnfield	2,921	3,927	2,847
Manchester	2,539	2,868	1,974
Marblehead	12,524	13,765	10,197
Merrimac	2,384	2,804	1,703
Methuen	23,160	24,477	14,946
Middleton	2,415	2,916	1,447
Nahant	2,396	2,679	1,750
Newbury	1,636	1,994	1,342
NEWBURYPORT	14,079	14,111	8,715
North Andover	7,936	8,485	5,888
PEABODY	22,303	22,645	14,589
Rockport	3,992	4,231	2,889
Rowley	1,585	1,768	1,125
SALEM	42,833	41,880	24,822
Salisbury	2,622	2,695	1,914
Saugus	16,662	17,162	9,346
Swampscott	11,835	11,580	8,103
Topsfield	1,153	1,412	1,004
Wenham	1,406	1,644	1,189
West Newbury	1,503	1,598	968
Totals	519,333	522,384	312,791

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
FRANKLIN.			
Ashfield	933	977	538
Bernardston	1,022	1,117	679
Buckland	1,525	1,605	1,014
Charlemont	812	855	494
Colrain	1,455	1,546	863
Conway	867	873	536
Deerfield	3,083	3,086	1,762
Erving	1,315	1,322	760
Gill	918	1,070	632
Greenfield	17,020	17,349	11,464
Hawley	203	244	137
Heath	327	305	172
Leverett	594	791	395
Leyden	254	306	165
Monroe	171	174	112
Montague	7,602	7,812	4,728
New Salem	364	392	239
Northfield	2,064	2,246	1,224
Orange	5,762	5,894	3,632
Rowe	178	199	151
Shelburne	1,656	1,756	1,113
Shutesbury	201	213	131
Sunderland	1,018	905	595
Warwick	401	429	259
Wendell	348	342	183
Whately	973	939	615
Totals	51,066	52,747	32,593
HAMPDEN.			
Agawam	8,420	10,166	6,495
Blandford	521	597	388
Brimfield	975	1,182	680
Chester	1,252	1,292	810
CHICOPEE	44,626	49,211	26,475
East Longmeadow	3,805	4,881	3,432
Granville	656	740	503
Hampden	1,153	1,322	867
Holland	265	377	254
HOLYOKE	53,775	54,661	32,830
Longmeadow	6,411	6,508	4,668
Ludlow	8,065	8,660	5,291
Monson	5,662	6,125	2,486
Montgomery	137	157	112
Palmer	9,716	9,533	5,563
Russell	1,221	1,298	773
Southwick	1,885	2,855	1,570

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
SPRINGFIELD	159,896	162,399	90,374
Tolland	111	107	81
Wales	354	497	306
WESTFIELD	19,956	20,962	11,727
West Springfield	19,453	20,438	11,641
Wilbraham	3,442	4,003	2,728
Totals	351,757	367,971	210,054
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst	7,089	10,856	4,616
Belchertown	3,769	4,487	1,592
Chesterfield	375	496	276
Cummington	532	620	394
Easthampton	10,578	10,694	6,459
Goshen	278	321	190
Granby	1,143	1,861	1,140
Hadley	2,606	2,639	1,459
Hatfield	2,188	2,179	1,252
Huntington	1,242	1,257	793
Middlefield	226	295	173
NORTHAMPTON	24,977	29,063	14,041
Pelham	512	579	352
Plainfield	224	228	158
South Hadley	7,352	10,145	5,542
Southampton	1,102	1,387	824
Ware	7,578	7,517	4,596
Westhampton	413	452	271
Williamsburg	1,828	2,056	1,221
Worthington	363	462	324
Totals	74,375	87,594	45,673
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton	2,869	3,510	2,218
Arlington	43,515	44,353	26,952
Ashby	1,110	1,464	869
Ashland	2,920	3,500	2,316
Ayer	3,967	5,740	1,934
Bedford	4,170	5,234	2,061
Belmont	28,866	27,381	17,564
Billerica	8,504	11,101	6,122
Boxborough	358	439	282
Burlington	2,656	3,250	1,847
CAMBRIDGE	111,124	120,740	62,136
Carlisle	697	876	522
Chelmsford	8,726	9,407	5,807

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
Concord	8,382	8,623	4,984
Dracut	7,434	8,666	5,097
Dunstable	440	522	343
EVERETT	48,553	45,982	27,103
Framingham	25,502	28,086	15,284
Groton	2,835	2,889	1,903
Holliston	3,311	3,753	2,226
Hopkinton	2,856	3,486	2,333
Hudson	8,126	8,211	4,805
Lexington	14,452	17,335	9,790
Lincoln	1,998	2,427	1,540
Littleton	1,673	2,349	1,506
LOWELL	101,229	97,249	55,173
MALDEN	59,567	59,804	34,017
MARLBOROUGH	15,680	15,756	9,673
Maynard	7,017	6,978	4,089
MEDFORD	67,071	66,113	38,719
MELROSE	27,971	26,988	17,360
Natick	15,789	19,838	12,116
NEWTON	77,257	81,994	49,228
North Reading	3,089	4,402	2,548
Pepperell	3,119	3,460	1,951
Reading	12,327	14,006	8,756
Sherborn	1,036	1,245	769
Shirley	2,459	4,271	1,521
SOMERVILLE	105,883	102,351	54,972
Stoneham	12,032	13,229	8,232
Stow	1,337	1,700	978
Sudbury	2,051	2,596	1,642
Tewksbury	5,949	7,505	3,138
Townsend	2,298	2,817	1,773
Tyngsborough	1,495	2,059	1,524
Wakefield	18,677	19,633	12,297
WALTHAM	43,577	47,187	25,854
Watertown	37,438	37,329	21,547
Wayland	3,901	4,407	3,280
Westford	3,815	4,262	2,391
Weston	4,473	5,026	3,291
Wilmington	5,564	7,039	3,596
Winchester	15,300	15,509	10,057
WOBURN	19,886	20,492	12,897
Totals	1,022,331	1,064,569	610,933
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket	2,870	3,484	2,195

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
NORFOLK.			
Avon	2,533	2,666	1,586
Bellingham	3,494	4,100	2,493
Braintree	20,279	23,161	13,824
Brookline	56,940	57,589	35,530
Canton	6,704	7,465	4,797
Cohasset	3,540	3,731	2,725
Dedham	16,659	18,487	10,944
Dover	1,566	1,722	1,089
Foxborough	6,457	7,030	3,389
Franklin	7,531	8,037	4,393
Holbrook	3,716	4,004	2,564
Medfield	4,199	4,549	1,939
Medway	3,363	3,744	2,345
Millis	2,329	2,551	1,568
Milton	21,718	22,395	14,580
Needham	14,507	16,313	11,205
Norfolk	2,006	2,704	1,024
Norwood	16,508	16,636	10,459
Plainville	1,837	2,088	1,232
QUINCY	82,084	83,835	49,185
Randolph	8,463	9,982	5,947
Sharon	4,073	4,847	3,397
Stoughton	9,063	11,146	6,327
Walpole	8,409	9,109	5,512
Wellesley	17,581	20,549	12,063
Westwood	4,797	5,837	4,147
Weymouth	27,957	32,690	19,436
Wrentham	5,097	5,341	1,923
Totals	363,410	392,308	235,623
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington	6,374	7,152	4,883
Bridgewater	8,641	9,512	3,839
BROCKTON	65,202	62,860	37,142
Carver	1,383	1,530	814
Duxbury	2,432	3,167	2,175
East Bridgewater	4,008	4,412	2,573
Halifax	997	944	704
Hanover	3,018	3,389	1,978
Hanson	2,641	3,264	1,705
Hingham	9,676	10,665	6,732
Hull	3,388	3,379	2,995
Kingston	2,922	3,461	1,986
Lakeville	1,555	2,066	1,126
Marion	2,120	2,250	1,471

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
PLYMOUTH — *Con*			
Marshfield	2,405	3,267	2,358
Mattapoisett	1,994	2,265	1,495
Middleborough	9,596	10,164	5,759
Norwell	2,147	2,515	1,789
Pembroke	1,821	2,579	1,640
Plymouth	13,536	13,608	8,133
Plympton	545	697	399
Rochester	1,107	1,328	679
Rockland	8,603	8,960	5,155
Scituate	4,873	5,993	4,441
Wareham	7,439	7,569	4,428
West Bridgewater	3,605	4,059	2,167
Whitman	8,290	8,413	5,142
Totals	180,318	189,468	113,708
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON	766,386	801,444	412,838
CHELSEA	39,940	38,912	22,804
REVERE	35,687	36,763	21,498
Winthrop	18,696	19,496	11,487
Totals	860,709	896,615	468,627
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham	2,325	2,603	1,579
Athol	11,804	11,554	6,613
Auburn	7,865	8,840	6,022
Barre	3,485	3,406	2,020
Berlin	1,119	1,349	737
Blackstone	4,349	4,968	3,468
Bolton	850	956	641
Boylston	1,313	1,700	949
Brookfield	1,390	1,567	963
Charlton	3,051	3,136	1,665
Clinton	12,736	12,287	8,200
Douglas	2,667	2,624	1,561
Dudley	4,725	5,261	3,024
East Brookfield	1,070	1,243	730
FITCHBURG	43,770	42,691	24,852
GARDNER	20,245	19,581	10,753
Grafton	7,969	8,281	3,924
Hardwick	2,115	2,348	1,323
Harvard	1,065	3,983	806
Holden	4,846	5,975	4,412
Hopedale	3,317	3,479	2,265

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1952
	State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Hubbardston	1,019	1,134	644
Lancaster	3,037	3,601	1,654
Leicester	5,154	6,029	3,228
LEOMINSTER	23,549	24,075	13,505
Lunenburg	2,657	3,906	2,522
Mendon	1,504	1,619	1,006
Milford	15,801	15,442	9,206
Millbury	7,666	8,347	4,789
Millville	1,616	1,692	971
New Braintree	409	478	244
Northborough	2,958	3,122	1,985
Northbridge	10,212	10,476	6,261
North Brookfield	3,121	3,444	1,907
Oakham	424	455	295
Oxford	5,022	5,851	3,428
Paxton	850	1,066	733
Petersham	743	814	501
Phillipston	475	638	352
Princeton	866	1,032	671
Royalston	750	838	416
Rutland	1,561	3,056	1,071
Shrewsbury	9,296	10,594	6,272
Southborough	2,330	2,760	1,588
Southbridge	17,561	17,519	10,149
Spencer	6,765	7,027	4,379
Sterling	1,897	2,166	1,431
Sturbridge	2,329	2,805	1,752
Sutton	2,610	3,102	2,095
Templeton	4,435	4,757	2,595
Upton	2,388	2,656	1,526
Uxbridge	6,635	7,007	4,100
Warren	3,498	3,406	2,057
Webster	13,534	13,194	8,236
Westborough	6,665	7,378	3,178
West Boylston	2,382	2,570	1,896
West Brookfield	1,457	1,674	1,028
Westminster	2,153	2,768	1,443
Winchendon	6,461	6,585	3,340
WORCESTER	198,741	203,486	108,465
Totals	522,607	546,401	307,426

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Number of Cities and Towns	Population		Registered Voters State Election 1952
		State Census 1945	U. S. Census 1950	
Barnstable . .	15	38,216	46,805	30,359
Berkshire . . .	32	127,620	132,966	76,774
Bristol . . .	20	373,619	381,569	215,447
Dukes County . .	7	5,050	5,633	3,822
Essex . . .	34	519,333	522,384	312,791
Franklin . . .	26	51,066	52,747	32,593
Hampden . . .	23	351,757	367,971	210,054
Hampshire . .	20	74,375	87,594	45,673
Middlesex . .	54	1,022,331	1,064,569	610,933
Nantucket . .	1	2,870	3,484	2,195
Norfolk . . .	28	363,410	392,308	235,623
Plymouth . . .	27	180,318	189,468	113,708
Suffolk . . .	4	860,709	896,615	468,627
Worcester . . .	60	522,607	546,401	307,426
Totals . .	351	4,493,281	4,690,514	2,666,025

VOTE FOR
PRESIDENT,
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND
STATE OFFICERS

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1952

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	4,941	9	2	2	987	–	104	6,045
Bourne	1,776	3	–	–	502	–	33	2,314
Brewster	604	2	–	–	69	–	19	694
Chatham	1,360	3	–	–	136	–	25	1,524
Dennis	1,535	–	–	–	238	–	32	1,805
Eastham	532	–	1	–	41	–	13	587
Falmouth	2,909	1	–	–	1,297	–	89	4,296
Harwich	1,618	–	1	1	221	–	43	1,884
Mashpee	114	–	–	–	108	–	13	235
Orleans	1,084	–	1	–	110	1	28	1,224
Provincetown	1,112	7	–	3	584	–	38	1,744
Sandwich	667	–	1	–	208	–	20	896
Truro	319	2	–	–	129	–	5	455
Wellfleet	599	–	–	–	111	–	19	729
Yarmouth	1,773	4	–	–	243	–	35	2,055
Totals	20,943	31	6	6	4,984	1	516	26,487

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	2,892	10	1	8	3,734	–	136	6,781
Alford	103	–	–	–	25	–	3	131
Becket	257	2	–	1	115	–	4	379
Cheshire	543	–	–	–	412	–	18	973

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Clarksburg	426	–	–	–	290	–	18	734
Dalton	1,745	5	–	–	984	–	36	2,770
Egremont	386	–	–	–	60	–	7	453
Florida	164	–	–	–	58	–	5	227
Great Barrington	2,121	5	–	4	1,375	–	54	3,559
Hancock	185	–	1	–	34	–	9	229
Hinsdale	390	2	–	–	228	–	15	635
Lanesborough	751	–	–	–	322	–	21	1,094
Lee	1,383	5	–	1	895	–	40	2,324
Lenox	1,159	4	1	–	734	–	37	1,935
Monterey	181	–	–	–	51	–	8	240
Mount Washington	28	–	–	–	6	–	1	35
New Ashford	43	–	–	–	33	–	1	77
New Marlborough	383	2	–	–	96	–	26	507
North Adams	5,404	10	1	5	5,502	–	251	11,173
Otis	208	1	–	–	56	–	1	266
Peru	54	–	–	–	18	–	2	74
Pittsfield	14,752	21	9	125	12,836	4	484	28,231
Richmond	304	2	–	–	88	–	5	399
Sandisfield	157	1	–	1	96	–	6	261
Savoy	104	–	–	–	44	–	3	151
Sheffield	778	–	1	1	193	–	23	996
Stockbridge	818	3	–	–	340	–	19	1,180
Tyringham	83	–	–	–	38	–	4	125
Washington	89	–	–	–	33	–	3	125
West Stockbridge	390	–	–	1	216	–	13	620
Williamstown	2,015	3	–	2	834	–	76	2,930
Windsor	117	–	–	–	39	–	7	163
Totals	38,413	76	14	149	29,785	4	1,336	69,777

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acushnet	935	3	–	2	1,170	1	41	2,152
Attleboro	7,593	20	2	6	4,265	–	181	12,067
Berkley	407	1	2	1	223	–	13	647
Dartmouth	3,575	13	1	6	2,323	–	125	6,043
Dighton	969	2	–	1	552	–	32	1,556
Easton	2,616	2	1	1	813	–	61	3,494
Fairhaven	4,047	3	1	1	2,642	–	134	6,828
Fall River	22,791	91	17	25	32,060	–	995	55,979
Freetown	730	1	2	–	261	–	20	1,014
Mansfield	2,516	7	5	2	1,431	–	68	4,029
New Bedford	25,278	101	25	38	28,830	2	1,017	55,291
North Attleborough	4,379	6	2	3	2,250	–	101	6,741
Norton	1,398	–	–	3	693	–	37	2,131
Raynham	954	2	–	–	423	–	21	1,400
Rehoboth	1,353	2	–	1	491	–	36	1,883
Seekonk	1,924	4	–	–	1,001	–	115	3,044
Somerset	2,805	8	–	–	2,032	–	69	4,914
Swansea	2,560	3	–	1	1,359	–	45	3,968
Taunton	9,471	20	5	10	9,748	–	318	19,572
Westport	1,804	6	–	–	877	–	47	2,734
Totals	98,105	295	63	101	93,444	3	3,476	195,487

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	144	–	–	–	13	–	1	158
Edgartown	664	–	–	–	156	–	25	845
Gay Head	50	–	–	–	16	–	1	67
Gosnold	52	–	–	–	9	–	–	61
Oak Bluffs	543	3	–	–	244	–	21	811
Tisbury	813	1	–	–	293	–	21	1,128
West Tisbury	166	–	–	–	29	2	2	199
Totals	2,432	4	–	–	760	2	71	3,269

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	3,275	7	–	6	2,430	–	97	5,815
Andover	5,606	6	3	4	1,945	3	122	7,689
Beverly	10,845	32	2	6	5,052	–	224	16,161
Boxford	510	1	–	–	71	3	16	601
Danvers	4,897	3	3	1	2,276	–	94	7,274
Essex	750	1	1	–	205	–	28	986
Georgetown	1,122	–	1	–	235	–	15	1,373
Gloucester	7,624	17	1	4	4,390	–	178	12,214
Groveland	990	2	–	–	371	–	24	1,387
Hamilton	1,406	–	–	–	367	–	36	1,809
Haverhill	11,935	51	8	25	11,246	–	378	23,643
Ipswich	2,439	3	1	–	1,429	–	64	3,936
Lawrence	15,550	127	31	40	25,775	–	959	42,482
Lynn	24,856	151	19	12	27,460	1	825	53,438
Lynnfield	2,155	1	–	–	430	–	20	2,606
Manchester	1,363	–	1	–	443	1	23	1,831
Marblehead	7,676	8	3	–	1,508	3	74	9,272
Merrimac	1,111	1	–	–	363	–	27	1,502
Methuen	7,764	40	6	9	5,565	–	195	13,579
Middleton	934	1	–	–	292	–	20	1,247
Nahant	1,109	3	–	1	474	–	16	1,603
Newbury	962	1	–	–	217	–	13	1,193
Newburyport	4,563	15	2	9	2,992	–	139	7,720
North Andover	3,260	9	3	2	1,908	–	97	5,279
Peabody	5,718	86	5	10	7,217	1	259	13,296
Rockport	1,866	3	–	9	693	–	43	2,614
Rowley	807	–	3	–	171	–	17	998
Salem	10,155	56	6	12	12,056	–	437	22,722
Salisbury	1,124	1	–	1	463	–	42	1,631
Saugus	5,728	7	6	17	2,825	–	97	8,680
Swampscott	5,434	7	–	4	2,040	–	87	7,572
Topsfield	803	–	–	–	130	–	17	950
Wenham	988	–	–	–	128	–	20	1,136
West Newbury	705	1	–	1	166	–	18	891
Totals	156,030	641	105	287	123,334	12	4,721	285,130

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	423	1	–	–	49	–	15	488
Bernardston	532	–	–	–	51	–	17	600
Buckland	736	1	–	–	168	–	18	923
Charlemont	370	–	–	–	53	–	8	431
Colrain	533	–	–	–	190	–	16	739
Conway	347	–	–	–	87	2	6	442
Deerfield	882	2	–	–	607	–	24	1,515
Erving	435	1	–	–	235	–	13	684
Gill	433	1	–	1	112	–	16	563
Greenfield	6,436	4	1	5	3,552	–	183	10,181
Hawley	104	–	–	–	21	–	1	126
Heath	127	–	2	–	15	–	4	148
Leverett	273	–	2	1	57	–	4	337
Leyden	107	–	–	–	38	–	4	149
Monroe	48	–	–	–	48	–	1	97
Montague	2,145	6	–	2	1,930	–	86	4,169
New Salem	191	–	–	–	26	–	7	224
Northfield	936	–	1	2	183	–	14	1,136
Orange	2,418	3	–	2	636	–	71	3,130
Rowe	105	–	–	–	17	–	2	124
Shelburne	883	2	1	–	133	–	15	1,034
Shutesbury	87	1	–	1	24	2	4	119
Sunderland	338	–	–	–	218	–	7	563
Warwick	162	1	–	1	49	–	4	217
Wendell	108	–	–	–	32	–	6	146
Whately	330	–	–	1	198	–	16	545
Totals	19,489	23	7	16	8,729	4	562	28,830

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	3,329	7	2	3	2,402	–	81	5,824
Blandford	330	–	1	–	28	–	3	362
Brimfield	438	2	1	1	163	–	14	619
Chester	429	–	–	–	202	–	13	644
Chicopee	8,750	26	2	20	15,546	–	455	24,799

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
East Longmeadow	2,441	4	–	9	756	–	36	3,246
Granville	392	–	2	4	73	–	4	475
Hampden	605	2	–	–	188	–	14	809
Holland	150	1	–	–	75	–	4	230
Holyoke	13,035	55	58	19	16,550	2	432	30,151
Longmeadow	3,831	4	–	–	607	–	29	4,471
Ludlow	1,849	11	3	4	2,913	–	93	4,873
Monson	1,442	–	1	3	810	–	31	2,287
Montgomery	85	–	–	–	14	–	2	101
Palmer	2,292	7	1	2	2,751	–	88	5,141
Russell	462	–	1	–	219	–	17	699
Southwick	1,028	2	–	–	405	–	17	1,452
Springfield	43,648	223	35	49	37,374	3	1,661	82,993
Tolland	62	–	–	–	4	–	4	70
Wales	166	–	–	–	99	–	8	273
West Springfield	6,290	12	2	5	4,232	–	177	10,718
Westfield	5,849	15	5	2	4,753	1	180	10,805
Wilbraham	1,738	3	1	–	772	–	40	2,554
Totals	98,641	374	115	121	90,936	6	3,403	193,596

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	3,154	14	–	–	1,090	–	64	4,322
Belchertown	942	1	–	–	471	–	29	1,443
Chesterfield	213	1	–	–	23	–	3	240
Cummington	332	–	–	–	14	–	15	361
Easthampton	2,908	6	3	4	3,014	3	109	6,047
Goshen	160	–	–	–	21	–	3	184
Granby	682	–	–	1	350	–	15	1,048
Hadley	636	1	1	–	654	–	34	1,326
Hatfield	444	1	–	–	644	–	30	1,119
Huntington	473	–	–	–	248	–	18	739
Middlefield	116	2	–	–	30	–	3	151
Northampton	7,220	11	1	10	5,528	3	238	13,011
Pelham	255	–	–	–	52	–	6	313

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	125	–	–	–	14	–	7	146
South Hadley	3,109	8	8	5	1,994	–	64	5,188
Southampton	500	2	2	–	251	–	15	770
Ware	1,686	4	–	2	2,436	–	94	4,222
Westhampton	212	–	–	–	33	–	3	248
Williamsburg	716	1	1	–	346	1	20	1,085
Worthington	258	1	–	–	34	–	1	294
Totals	24,141	53	16	22	17,247	7	771	42,257

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1,714	3	1	–	355	–	37	2,110
Arlington	16,367	29	8	14	8,894	–	332	25,644
Ashby	537	1	–	–	245	–	16	799
Ashland	1,361	2	1	1	763	–	31	2,159
Ayer	1,052	–	–	–	678	–	26	1,756
Bedford	1,349	–	–	1	443	–	32	1,825
Belmont	11,726	16	2	7	4,839	–	194	16,784
Billerica	3,276	6	3	3	2,217	–	64	5,569
Boxborough	217	–	–	–	36	–	3	256
Burlington	943	1	–	3	659	–	34	1,640
Cambridge	23,526	105	15	37	31,668	–	971	56,322
Carlisle	431	4	–	–	58	–	4	497
Chelmsford	3,705	6	1	5	1,597	–	94	5,408
Concord	3,457	2	–	1	1,190	–	66	4,716
Dracut	2,349	11	3	1	2,190	–	124	4,678
Dunstable	269	–	–	–	50	–	6	325
Everett	11,070	42	18	152	12,376	–	509	24,167
Framingham	7,918	78	3	6	6,109	–	199	14,313
Groton	1,224	2	1	1	492	–	23	1,743
Holl'ston	1,548	–	–	–	481	–	27	2,056
Hopkinton	1,337	–	–	–	693	–	29	2,059
Hudson	2,189	7	–	6	2,157	–	56	4,415

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Lexington	7,155	7	4	5	2,108	–	105	9,384
Lincoln	1,079	3	–	1	335	–	14	1,432
Littleton	1,035	–	1	–	358	–	15	1,409
Lowell	21,735	68	12	20	27,519	–	998	50,352
Malden	15,882	67	7	11	14,741	–	594	31,302
Marlborough	4,283	13	3	3	4,336	1	176	8,815
Maynard	1,682	17	1	3	1,955	–	60	3,718
Medford	19,426	39	8	18	15,771	–	535	35,797
Melrose	12,778	19	6	7	3,357	–	166	16,333
Natick	7,268	14	–	1	3,840	–	153	11,276
Newton	31,087	117	13	37	14,492	5	497	46,248
North Reading	1,635	–	1	–	683	–	36	2,355
Pepperell	1,142	2	–	–	607	–	30	1,781
Reading	6,639	3	–	–	1,634	–	93	8,369
Sherborn	620	–	–	–	106	–	6	732
Shirley	680	–	–	–	524	–	30	1,234
Somerville	21,878	76	11	43	27,066	–	942	50,016
Stoneham	5,124	–	6	3	2,397	–	118	7,648
Stow	698	1	–	1	195	–	10	905
Sudbury	1,208	1	24	–	257	–	25	1,515
Tewksbury	1,699	3	3	1	1,092	–	53	2,851
Townsend	1,122	1	4	2	301	–	66	1,496
Tyngsborough	874	2	1	–	404	–	25	1,306
Wakefield	7,504	27	4	7	3,721	–	156	11,419
Waltham	13,154	21	9	102	9,802	–	343	23,431
Watertown	10,723	65	3	11	9,027	–	395	20,224
Wayland	2,189	9	1	1	884	–	27	3,111
Westford	1,216	5	2	1	994	–	50	2,268
Weston	2,589	2	–	1	558	–	24	3,174
Wilmington	1,976	3	–	1	1,244	–	62	3,286
Winchester	6,857	7	1	2	2,577	–	99	9,543
Woburn	5,567	5	4	3	5,835	–	146	11,560
Totals	316,069	912	185	523	236,910	6	8,926	563,531

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Nantucket . . .	1,490	1	1	–	405	–	33	1,930

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon . . .	931	–	–	1	468	1	32	1,433
Bellingham . . .	1,053	3	2	1	1,110	–	51	2,220
Braintree . . .	8,738	23	2	7	3,860	1	126	12,757
Brookline . . .	19,450	64	6	138	12,973	–	405	33,036
Canton . . .	2,538	10	–	–	1,626	–	73	4,247
Cohasset . . .	1,852	4	1	1	609	–	38	2,505
Dedham . . .	6,300	38	2	11	3,622	–	170	10,143
Dover . . .	875	–	–	1	134	–	24	1,034
Foxborough . . .	2,385	2	1	2	728	–	36	3,154
Franklin . . .	1,998	6	1	1	1,927	–	126	4,059
Holbrook . . .	1,753	2	3	–	623	–	33	2,414
Medfield . . .	1,286	–	1	1	425	–	28	1,741
Medway . . .	1,218	3	2	–	808	–	46	2,077
Millis . . .	936	1	1	1	474	–	32	1,445
Milton . . .	9,828	12	1	2	3,830	–	155	13,828
Needham . . .	8,586	13	6	2	1,945	1	102	10,655
Norfolk . . .	654	2	–	–	258	–	17	931
Norwood . . .	4,985	16	5	2	4,522	–	154	9,684
Plainville . . .	889	–	–	3	214	–	27	1,133
Quincy . . .	27,223	82	13	20	17,304	–	602	45,244
Randolph . . .	3,171	5	–	4	2,285	–	70	5,535
Sharon . . .	2,200	25	–	1	956	–	26	3,208
Stoughton . . .	3,360	10	1	2	2,256	1	91	5,721
Walpole . . .	3,015	3	–	2	1,871	–	80	4,971
Wellesley . . .	9,182	11	2	2	2,174	–	119	11,490
Westwood . . .	3,095	2	–	1	820	–	42	3,960
Weymouth . . .	11,508	19	5	6	6,146	–	159	17,843
Wrentham . . .	1,400	2	–	1	353	1	34	1,791
Totals . . .	140,409	358	55	213	74,321	5	2,898	218,259

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	3,038	5	3	3	1,377	1	56	4,483
Bridgewater	2,130	13	–	1	1,228	1	73	3,446
Brockton	19,304	113	6	39	13,984	–	637	34,083
Carver	488	–	–	–	148	–	19	655
Duxbury	1,703	4	–	–	331	–	24	2,062
East Bridgewater	1,735	4	4	–	588	–	40	2,371
Halifax	478	–	–	1	152	–	11	642
Hanover	1,508	3	–	–	332	–	24	1,867
Hanson	1,111	1	–	1	352	–	23	1,498
Hingham	4,722	2	3	1	1,501	–	62	6,291
Hull	1,405	3	1	1	1,118	–	50	2,578
Kingston	1,182	3	–	1	565	–	41	1,792
Lakeville	785	2	–	–	197	–	29	1,013
Marion	1,035	2	–	–	249	–	24	1,310
Marshfield	1,765	1	1	–	344	–	24	2,135
Mattapoisett	1,003	1	–	–	340	–	22	1,366
Middleborough	3,717	3	1	2	1,244	–	107	5,074
Norwell	1,284	2	2	–	294	–	15	1,597
Pembroke	1,195	2	–	–	272	–	21	1,490
Plymouth	4,432	7	–	9	2,543	–	158	7,149
Plympton	263	–	–	–	82	–	13	358
Rochester	479	–	–	–	124	–	16	619
Rockland	2,815	7	2	2	1,818	–	84	4,728
Scituate	2,917	5	–	1	808	–	69	3,800
Wareham	2,541	7	2	3	1,085	–	122	3,760
West Bridgewater	1,609	6	1	2	388	–	33	2,039
Whitman	3,278	7	1	5	1,341	1	84	4,717
Totals	67,922	203	27	72	32,815	3	1,881	102,923

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston	143,400	992	175	297	211,944	7	6,541	363,356
Chelsea	5,322	85	12	15	12,986	–	484	18,904
Revere	7,573	112	11	7	11,463	–	392	19,558
Winthrop	5,852	57	1	4	4,564	–	150	10,628
Totals	162,147	1,246	199	323	240,957	7	7,567	412,446

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	787	1	–	1	563	4	22	1,378
Athol	4,032	3	3	3	1,965	–	141	6,147
Auburn	3,652	6	1	–	1,878	2	62	5,601
Barre	971	1	1	–	727	–	30	1,730
Berlin	591	–	–	–	84	–	16	691
Blackstone	856	4	–	1	1,577	–	47	2,485
Bolton	450	4	–	–	95	–	4	553
Boylston	679	–	–	–	179	–	13	871
Brookfield	618	–	–	–	231	–	19	868
Charlton	934	3	1	–	528	–	28	1,494
Clinton	3,139	7	6	5	3,549	–	149	6,855
Douglas	762	–	1	1	631	–	27	1,422
Dudley	1,022	–	–	1	1,705	–	43	2,771
East Brookfield	432	–	–	–	222	–	12	666
Fitchburg	10,615	25	7	7	11,818	–	450	22,922
Gardner	4,681	42	5	5	4,935	–	190	9,858
Grafton	2,018	4	2	1	1,580	–	65	3,670
Hardwick	536	1	–	–	605	–	25	1,167
Harvard	609	2	–	–	127	–	8	746
Holden	2,998	5	2	–	777	–	52	3,834
Hopedale	1,523	–	–	1	619	–	29	2,172
Hubbardston	383	–	–	2	156	–	12	553
Lancaster	1,213	7	6	–	346	–	41	1,613
Leicester	1,658	7	1	–	1,380	–	65	3,111
Leominster	6,109	11	–	3	6,268	–	257	12,648
Lunenburg	1,544	–	–	–	666	–	26	2,236

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Mendon	676	2	1	–	261	1	15	956
Milford	3,085	7	–	12	5,471	–	179	8,754
Millbury	2,215	17	1	2	2,044	–	64	4,343
Millville	332	1	1	–	517	–	24	875
New Braintree	162	–	–	–	54	–	3	219
North Brookfield	935	–	–	–	781	–	29	1,745
Northborough	1,403	–	–	–	393	–	32	1,828
Northbridge	2,751	7	2	–	2,873	–	96	5,729
Oakham	196	–	–	–	74	–	2	272
Oxford	1,678	1	1	1	1,397	–	46	3,124
Paxton	511	1	–	–	150	–	12	674
Petersham	406	–	–	–	50	–	3	459
Phillipston	217	–	–	–	89	–	4	310
Princeton	507	–	–	1	73	–	13	594
Royalston	235	–	–	–	133	–	5	373
Rutland	662	–	–	1	304	–	11	978
Shrewsbury	4,014	9	–	2	1,774	–	74	5,873
Southborough	1,018	–	1	–	455	–	29	1,503
Southbridge	3,669	6	4	4	5,595	–	162	9,440
Spencer	2,107	1	4	3	1,878	–	58	4,051
Sterling	1,022	–	–	1	207	–	25	1,255
Sturbridge	875	1	–	1	678	–	18	1,573
Sutton	910	3	–	1	627	–	20	1,561
Templeton	1,282	1	–	2	965	–	47	2,297
Upton	966	–	–	–	428	1	24	1,419
Uxbridge	1,676	3	6	1	2,074	–	81	3,841
Warren	832	–	–	1	848	–	26	1,707
Webster	2,698	4	2	7	4,858	–	107	7,676
West Boylston	1,187	2	–	1	450	–	27	1,667
West Brookfield	683	2	1	2	243	–	17	948
Westborough	2,205	1	1	–	711	–	41	2,959
Westminster	851	3	–	–	480	–	12	1,346
Winchendon	1,528	–	–	–	1,416	–	53	2,997
Worcester	49,788	214	32	50	47,336	1	1,797	99,218
Totals	146,094	419	93	124	128,898	9	4,989	280,626

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1952.

Counties.	Eisenhower and Nixon, Republican	Hallinan and Bass, Peace Progressive	Hamblen and Holtwick, Prohibition	Hass and Emery, Socialist Labor	Stevenson and Sparkman, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	20,943	31	6	6	4,984	1	516	26,487
Berkshire	38,413	76	14	149	29,785	4	1,336	69,777
Bristol	98,105	295	63	101	93,444	3	3,476	195,487
Dukes County	2,432	4	–	–	760	2	71	3,269
Essex	156,030	641	105	287	123,334	12	4,721	285,130
Franklin	19,489	23	7	16	8,729	4	562	28,830
Hampden	98,641	374	115	121	90,936	6	3,403	193,596
Hampshire	24,141	53	16	22	17,247	7	771	42,257
Middlesex	316,069	912	185	523	236,910	6	8,926	563,531
Nantucket	1,490	1	1	–	405	–	33	1,930
Norfolk	140,409	358	55	213	74,321	5	2,898	218,259
Plymouth	67,922	203	27	72	32,815	3	1,881	102,923
Suffolk	162,147	1,246	199	323	240,957	7	7,567	412,446
Worcester	146,094	419	93	124	128,898	9	4,989	280,626
Totals	1,292,325	4,636	886	1,957	1,083,525	69	41,150	2,424,548

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1948.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1948.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	3,433	769	11	9	–	166	4,388
Bourne	1,281	355	2	7	–	85	1,730
Brewster	425	64	–	–	–	20	509
Chatham	1,065	103	3	–	–	34	1,205
Dennis	1,151	139	1	1	–	55	1,347
Eastham	416	26	2	–	–	12	456
Falmouth	2,252	853	5	3	–	159	3,272
Harwich	1,195	170	–	2	–	63	1,430
Mashpee	114	66	–	–	–	15	195
Orleans	804	68	1	3	–	22	898
Provincetown	829	479	9	2	–	93	1,412
Sandwich	558	198	2	1	–	28	787
Truro	276	90	2	–	–	6	374
Wellfleet	514	105	–	1	–	34	654
Yarmouth	1,137	181	3	1	–	50	1,372
Totals	15,450	3,666	41	30	–	842	20,029

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	2,511	3,621	21	9	–	269	6,431
Alford	84	23	–	–	–	7	114
Becket	248	95	2	1	–	18	364
Cheshire	444	353	1	–	–	28	826
Clarksburg	384	223	–	–	–	24	631
Dalton	1,395	880	6	–	–	82	2,363
Egremont	328	40	2	–	–	17	387
Florida	146	41	–	1	–	8	196

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington	1,846	1,062	9	1	–	195	3,113
Hancock	149	28	1	1	–	5	184
Hinsdale	321	229	–	–	–	17	567
Lanesborough	570	224	2	2	–	30	828
Lee	1,048	740	2	2	–	115	1,907
Lenox	908	608	2	1	–	75	1,594
Monterey	163	25	2	1	–	7	198
Mount Washington	28	9	–	–	–	1	38
New Ashford	34	11	–	–	–	2	47
New Marlborough	298	81	3	–	–	39	421
North Adams	5,099	4,867	34	16	–	454	10,470
Otis	159	53	1	–	–	18	231
Peru	42	14	–	–	–	7	63
Pittsfield	11,292	10,198	184	56	–	2,365	24,095
Richmond	244	49	1	–	–	19	313
Sandisfield	121	78	2	1	–	13	215
Savoy	75	54	1	1	–	14	145
Sheffield	668	130	3	1	–	50	852
Stockbridge	633	219	3	–	–	36	891
Tyringham	89	15	–	–	–	4	108
Washington	65	27	–	–	–	9	101
West Stockbridge	298	186	1	4	–	19	508
Williamstown	1,705	570	4	3	–	80	2,362
Windsor	93	34	1	1	–	5	134
Totals	31,488	24,787	288	102	–	4,032	60,697

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	659	1,033	9	4	–	94	1,799
Attleboro	6,284	3,968	43	25	–	438	10,758
Berkley	286	200	3	4	–	32	525
Dartmouth	2,440	1,850	28	8	–	166	4,492
Dighton	823	445	–	4	–	55	1,327
Easton	2,063	699	6	3	–	74	2,845
Fairhaven	3,020	2,170	22	8	–	171	5,391
Fall River	17,464	32,508	130	71	–	3,562	53,735
Freetown	510	186	4	–	–	34	734
Mansfield	2,170	1,222	15	4	–	152	3,563

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford	19,741	29,622	256	104	–	2,232	51,955
North Attleborough	3,576	2,067	13	14	–	263	5,933
Norton	1,009	495	3	1	–	50	1,558
Raynham	708	379	4	1	–	48	1,140
Rehoboth	973	385	4	1	–	70	1,433
Seekonk	1,337	681	5	7	–	113	2,143
Somerset	1,715	1,503	5	5	–	106	3,334
Swansea	1,666	1,078	10	4	–	109	2,867
Taunton	7,317	9,746	35	19	–	1,084	18,201
Westport	1,208	639	3	4	–	87	1,941
Totals	74,969	90,876	598	291	–	8,940	175,674

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	106	6	–	–	–	3	115
Edgartown	505	97	–	–	–	31	633
Gay Head	42	6	–	–	–	3	51
Gosnold	33	9	–	–	–	–	42
Oak Bluffs	475	160	1	–	–	45	681
Tisbury	609	243	–	1	–	33	886
West Tisbury	136	23	1	–	–	9	169
Totals	1,906	544	2	1	–	124	2,577

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	2,423	2,572	21	9	–	217	5,242
Andover	4,527	1,730	15	12	–	172	6,456
Beverly	8,622	4,442	31	21	–	484	13,600
Boxford	422	49	–	–	–	11	482
Danvers	3,747	2,003	15	14	–	213	5,992
Essex	608	173	1	–	–	49	831
Georgetown	887	210	3	3	–	59	1,162
Gloucester	5,767	3,750	18	11	–	576	10,122
Groveland	771	362	4	2	–	56	1,195
Hamilton	993	316	7	1	–	44	1,361

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Haverhill	9,833	10,931	138	46	–	1,107	22,055
Ipswich	1,976	1,209	6	5	–	189	3,385
Lawrence	10,656	26,785	222	94	–	2,562	40,319
Lynn	21,087	25,294	378	126	–	1,509	48,394
Lynnfield	1,497	312	4	2	–	42	1,857
Manchester	1,167	341	2	2	–	61	1,573
Marblehead	6,266	1,209	18	12	–	141	7,646
Merrimac	900	374	8	7	–	79	1,368
Methuen	5,715	5,262	61	29	–	529	11,596
Middleton	651	259	4	3	–	35	952
Nahant	851	439	10	–	–	32	1,332
Newbury	703	164	7	5	–	54	933
Newburyport	3,642	2,851	15	16	–	586	7,110
North Andover	2,533	1,860	19	10	–	180	4,602
Peabody	3,713	6,110	71	27	–	651	10,572
Rockport	1,524	503	30	4	–	113	2,174
Rowley	627	166	2	5	1	40	841
Salem	8,651	12,184	85	31	–	987	21,938
Salisbury	834	451	10	4	–	143	1,442
Saugus	4,687	2,269	53	19	–	220	7,248
Swampscott	4,867	1,476	22	8	–	173	6,546
Topsfield	591	94	1	–	–	26	712
Wenham	725	86	1	3	–	9	824
West Newbury	552	135	4	2	–	50	743
Totals	123,015	116,371	1,286	533	1	11,399	252,605

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	359	32	–	2	–	23	416
Bernardston	377	58	2	1	–	29	467
Buckland	645	154	–	–	–	51	850
Charlemont	336	45	1	–	–	21	403
Colrain	439	182	–	–	–	33	654
Conway	300	63	–	–	–	17	380
Deerfield	815	429	5	2	–	59	1,310
Erving	332	207	–	–	–	38	577
Gill	390	95	1	2	–	20	508
Greenfield	5,339	3,313	16	10	–	226	8,904
Hawley	71	4	–	–	–	2	77

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	114	8	1	–	–	8	131
Leverett	190	43	–	–	–	5	238
Leyden	96	25	–	–	–	5	126
Monroe	32	41	–	–	–	5	78
Montague	1,769	1,873	10	5	–	149	3,806
New Salem	149	29	1	–	–	6	185
Northfield	832	150	3	2	–	37	1,024
Orange	1,949	513	3	3	–	103	2,571
Rowe	85	15	1	–	–	5	106
Shelburne	788	122	1	–	–	29	940
Shutesbury	57	28	3	–	–	4	92
Sunderland	275	143	1	–	–	12	431
Warwick	156	23	–	2	–	12	193
Wendell	89	38	–	–	–	14	141
Whately	267	152	2	1	–	33	455
Totals	16,251	7,785	51	30	–	946	25,063

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	2,354	1,520	21	7	–	137	4,039
Blandford	268	17	–	–	–	3	288
Brimfield	362	131	2	2	–	31	528
Chester	382	147	6	–	–	36	571
Chicopee	8,692	13,030	95	40	–	920	22,777
East Longmeadow	1,621	514	10	3	–	58	2,206
Granville	300	61	–	2	–	22	385
Hampden	435	144	6	–	–	29	614
Holland	96	42	–	–	–	4	142
Holyoke	12,004	16,164	108	29	–	1,193	29,498
Longmeadow	3,260	311	12	1	–	24	3,608
Ludlow	1,660	2,097	20	7	–	118	3,902
Monson	1,123	563	6	2	–	83	1,777
Montgomery	65	9	–	1	–	1	76
Palmer	2,054	2,084	12	8	–	216	4,374
Russell	387	190	1	2	–	30	610
Southwick	625	195	2	2	–	31	855
Springfield	40,784	30,691	371	75	–	2,376	74,297
Tolland	40	5	–	–	–	2	47

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales	130	76	–	–	–	9	215
West Springfield	5,181	3,390	41	6	–	214	8,832
Westfield	4,997	4,001	35	17	–	390	9,440
Wilbraham	1,239	590	3	1	–	52	1,885
Totals	88,059	75,972	751	205	–	5,979	170,966

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	2,766	758	13	3	–	122	3,662
Belchertown	710	314	2	1	–	34	1,061
Chesterfield	175	15	–	–	–	18	208
Cummington	265	15	–	–	–	9	289
Easthampton	2,521	2,568	40	2	–	267	5,398
Goshen	143	15	1	–	–	4	163
Granby	466	186	2	–	–	25	679
Hadley	566	522	1	–	–	69	1,158
Hatfield	372	576	1	–	–	90	1,039
Huntington	361	221	14	3	–	28	627
Middlefield	64	29	–	–	–	2	95
Northampton	6,500	4,911	36	10	–	489	11,946
Pelham	187	39	–	–	–	14	240
Plainfield	96	10	–	1	–	6	113
South Hadley	2,478	1,456	19	4	–	110	4,067
Southampton	430	164	3	2	–	22	621
Ware	1,520	2,079	12	3	–	232	3,846
Westhampton	164	18	1	–	–	6	189
Williamsburg	673	306	1	1	–	37	1,018
Worthington	204	14	1	1	–	13	233
Totals	20,661	14,216	147	31	–	1,597	36,652

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1,305	278	5	–	–	24	1,612
Arlington	13,995	7,980	64	22	–	440	22,501
Ashby	417	151	2	3	–	28	601

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	992	527	8	3	-	50	1,580
Ayer	956	615	3	1	-	58	1,633
Bedford	902	319	4	1	-	44	1,270
Belmont	10,894	3,898	37	9	-	287	15,125
Billerica	2,277	1,796	8	6	-	147	4,234
Boxborough	148	33	-	-	-	4	185
Burlington	685	439	9	1	-	54	1,188
Cambridge	22,432	28,349	301	84	-	2,335	53,501
Carlisle	313	56	-	1	-	11	381
Chelmsford	2,855	1,280	19	4	-	194	4,352
Concord	2,983	855	2	1	-	88	3,929
Dracut	1,705	1,531	28	21	-	251	3,536
Dunstable	167	43	-	-	-	21	231
Everett	9,121	10,593	110	62	-	1,390	21,276
Framingham	6,553	5,254	25	19	-	472	12,323
Groton	1,035	383	-	1	-	55	1,474
Holliston	1,313	379	3	3	-	41	1,739
Hopkinton	1,027	660	1	5	-	45	1,738
Hudson	1,817	1,956	17	7	-	155	3,952
Lexington	5,104	1,368	17	10	-	115	6,614
Lincoln	867	190	5	-	-	23	1,085
Littleton	717	191	4	1	-	21	934
Lowell	18,752	26,364	193	94	-	2,695	48,098
Malden	14,229	12,381	124	50	-	1,126	27,910
Marlborough	3,680	3,929	18	4	-	397	8,028
Maynard	1,509	1,900	23	4	-	162	3,598
Medford	16,521	14,869	128	53	-	1,018	32,589
Melrose	11,830	2,860	20	26	-	280	15,016
Natick	4,878	2,735	13	20	-	250	7,896
Newton	29,178	9,848	111	51	-	940	40,128
North Reading	1,075	492	6	4	-	56	1,633
Pepperell	915	511	5	3	-	73	1,507
Reading	5,161	1,228	20	5	-	130	6,544
Sherborn	475	85	1	-	-	15	576
Shirley	513	457	7	1	1	56	1,035
Somerville	19,658	26,310	216	228	-	1,872	48,284
Stoneham	4,064	1,989	13	14	-	172	6,252
Stow	540	132	-	2	-	27	701
Sudbury	918	191	3	2	-	18	1,132
Tewksbury	1,118	705	10	1	-	78	1,912
Townsend	747	278	6	4	-	44	1,079

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough	597	282	8	5	-	67	959
Wakefield	6,093	2,902	34	6	-	280	9,315
Waltham	9,372	7,584	146	54	-	2,059	19,215
Watertown	9,631	8,149	93	26	-	544	18,443
Wayland	1,492	661	5	2	-	61	2,221
Westford	913	741	11	2	-	171	1,838
Weston	2,098	321	2	3	-	34	2,458
Wilmington	1,475	986	7	6	-	112	2,586
Winchester	6,022	2,142	10	8	-	201	8,383
Woburn	4,427	5,058	28	17	-	461	9,991
Totals	268,461	205,214	1,933	960	1	19,752	496,321

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	1,091	277	2	1	-	113	1,484

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	747	385	3	-	-	40	1,175
Bellingham	662	1,061	12	-	-	69	1,804
Braintree	6,768	3,009	39	9	1	212	10,038
Brookline	18,852	6,932	191	39	-	2,110	28,124
Canton	1,956	1,466	6	4	-	112	3,544
Cohasset	1,482	457	-	2	-	66	2,007
Dedham	5,022	3,043	53	11	-	291	8,420
Dover	714	99	1	-	-	18	832
Foxborough	1,953	602	7	2	-	52	2,616
Franklin	1,609	1,702	9	6	-	137	3,463
Holbrook	1,413	471	8	-	-	54	1,946
Medfield	1,011	337	4	2	-	37	1,391
Medway	948	739	6	2	-	57	1,752
Millis	689	455	3	1	-	39	1,187
Milton	8,782	3,654	25	6	-	210	12,677
Needham	6,608	1,257	25	5	-	184	8,079
Norfolk	518	201	5	1	-	33	758
Norwood	3,653	4,044	25	6	-	293	8,021

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	715	176	5	1	–	47	944
Quincy	22,994	15,405	205	81	–	1,269	39,954
Randolph	2,135	1,662	22	3	–	89	3,911
Sharon	1,733	441	9	–	–	35	2,218
Stoughton	2,331	1,675	20	10	–	154	4,190
Walpole	2,353	1,489	9	8	–	107	3,966
Wellesley	8,036	1,440	23	8	–	169	9,676
Westwood	1,958	528	7	3	–	35	2,531
Weymouth	8,154	4,618	63	19	–	319	13,173
Wrentham	1,115	329	8	1	–	44	1,497
Totals	114,911	57,677	793	230	1	6,282	179,894

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2,108	1,075	13	2	–	92	3,290
Bridgewater	1,731	968	5	5	–	128	2,837
Brockton	16,283	13,608	192	54	–	1,155	31,292
Carver	401	114	1	–	–	23	539
Duxbury	1,294	194	2	2	–	63	1,555
East Bridgewater	1,287	490	4	2	–	58	1,841
Halifax	367	125	–	1	–	12	505
Hanover	1,136	250	7	–	–	50	1,443
Hanson	844	283	–	–	–	44	1,171
Hingham	3,859	1,145	15	9	–	127	5,155
Hull	1,007	755	4	1	–	65	1,832
Kingston	907	458	1	3	–	71	1,440
Lakeville	604	150	2	–	–	26	782
Marion	796	175	1	1	–	47	1,020
Marshfield	1,327	216	1	6	–	20	1,570
Mattapoisett	766	269	2	5	–	31	1,073
Middleborough	3,055	995	5	12	–	186	4,253
Norwell	1,060	196	4	–	1	30	1,291
Pembroke	824	195	5	1	–	33	1,058
Plymouth	3,566	2,438	24	9	–	310	6,347
Plympton	223	56	1	1	–	8	289
Rochester	361	86	1	–	–	7	455
Rockland	2,184	1,735	10	3	–	148	4,080
Scituate	2,225	615	4	4	–	102	2,950

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham	2,048	829	7	8	–	191	3,083
West Bridgewater	1,161	395	6	2	–	62	1,626
Whitman	2,710	1,303	15	2	–	127	4,157
Totals	54,134	29,118	332	133	1	3,216	86,934

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	132,133	193,420	1,886	660	3	23,030	351,132
Chelsea	5,298	10,517	123	22	–	1,668	17,628
Revere	6,134	10,134	99	42	–	1,069	17,478
Winthrop	5,707	3,759	39	9	–	241	9,755
Totals	149,272	217,830	2,147	733	3	26,008	395,993

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	644	422	4	1	–	85	1,156
Athol	3,304	1,516	11	6	–	186	5,023
Auburn	2,646	1,131	12	4	–	95	3,888
Barre	848	621	2	1	–	83	1,555
Berlin	528	64	1	–	–	16	609
Blackstone	572	1,642	4	2	–	96	2,316
Bolton	336	52	–	–	–	6	394
Boylston	540	127	3	3	–	18	691
Brookfield	487	148	1	–	–	39	675
Charlton	746	385	2	–	–	56	1,189
Clinton	2,949	3,240	25	12	–	324	6,550
Douglas	769	457	5	2	–	42	1,275
Dudley	859	1,352	6	3	–	84	2,304
East Brookfield	359	188	–	–	–	21	568
Fitchburg	9,400	10,769	89	46	–	864	21,168
Gardner	3,884	4,617	27	16	–	539	9,083
Grafton	1,665	1,414	9	4	–	129	3,221
Hardwick	449	545	3	–	–	44	1,041
Harvard	538	103	–	2	–	18	661
Holden	2,050	504	9	4	–	70	2,637
Hopedale	1,301	476	3	–	–	35	1,815

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston	307	145	4	2	–	26	484
Lancaster	974	233	1	15	–	56	1,279
Leicester	1,313	1,037	3	3	–	78	2,434
Leominster	5,286	5,408	25	17	–	441	11,177
Lunenburg	998	407	6	7	–	57	1,475
Mendon	482	219	3	–	–	30	734
Milford	2,679	4,863	28	7	–	371	7,948
Millbury	1,819	1,752	7	2	–	138	3,718
Millville	262	585	8	–	–	34	889
New Braintree	126	39	2	–	–	5	172
North Brookfield	781	691	1	–	–	56	1,529
Northborough	1,070	294	2	1	–	38	1,405
Northbridge	2,279	2,732	14	7	–	158	5,190
Oakham	170	67	–	–	–	9	246
Oxford	1,185	951	5	2	–	111	2,254
Paxton	403	81	1	2	–	12	501
Petersham	338	62	–	–	–	17	417
Phillipston	174	49	–	1	–	17	241
Princeton	385	48	–	–	–	5	438
Royalston	213	99	2	2	–	38	354
Rutland	511	223	2	2	–	31	769
Shrewsbury	2,999	1,144	19	6	–	157	4,325
Southborough	825	332	2	1	–	53	1,213
Southbridge	3,269	4,899	29	6	–	369	8,572
Spencer	1,778	1,490	4	1	–	208	3,481
Sterling	784	177	2	–	–	38	1,001
Sturbridge	613	486	4	–	–	63	1,166
Sutton	808	508	1	4	–	45	1,366
Templeton	1,039	737	5	2	–	59	1,842
Upton	806	362	1	1	–	59	1,229
Uxbridge	1,400	1,779	3	5	–	144	3,331
Warren	774	709	3	2	–	78	1,566
Webster	2,723	4,350	28	9	–	264	7,374
West Boylston	930	278	–	3	–	38	1,249
West Brookfield	559	164	2	3	–	31	759
Westborough	1,846	628	10	–	–	60	2,544
Westminster	583	282	8	2	–	54	929
Winchendon	1,236	1,204	7	1	–	129	2,577
Worcester	49,206	40,778	437	150	–	3,890	94,461
Totals	128,807	110,065	895	372	–	10,319	250,458

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Leverett Saltonstall of Dover, Republican	John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Boston, Socialist Labor	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable . .	15,450	3,666	41	30	–	842	20,029
Berkshire . .	31,488	24,787	288	102	–	4,032	60,697
Bristol . .	74,969	90,876	598	291	–	8,940	175,674
Dukes County .	1,906	544	2	1	–	124	2,577
Essex . . .	123,015	116,371	1,286	533	1	11,399	252,605
Franklin . .	16,251	7,785	51	30	–	946	25,063
Hampden . .	88,059	75,972	751	205	–	5,979	170,966
Hampshire . .	20,661	14,216	147	31	–	1,597	36,652
Middlesex . .	268,461	205,214	1,933	960	1	19,752	496,321
Nantucket . .	1,091	277	2	1	–	113	1,484
Norfolk . .	114,911	57,677	793	230	1	6,282	179.894
Plymouth . .	54,134	29,118	332	133	1	3,216	86,934
Suffolk . .	149,272	217,830	2,147	733	3	26,008	395,993
Worcester . .	128,807	110,065	895	372	–	10,319	250,458
Totals . .	1,088,475	954,398	9,266	3,652	7	99,549	2,155,347

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1952.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	3,977	1,942	6	3	–	117	6,045
Bourne	1,418	829	1	1	–	65	2,314
Brewster	547	131	–	1	–	15	694
Chatham	1,137	345	2	1	–	39	1,524
Dennis	1,353	392	2	1	–	57	1,805
Eastham	469	97	–	2	–	19	587
Falmouth	2,389	1,667	–	5	–	235	4,296
Harwich	1,419	410	2	1	–	52	1,884
Mashpee	79	146	–	–	–	10	235
Orleans	955	237	1	3	–	28	1,224
Provincetown	732	960	5	1	–	46	1,744
Sandwich	561	304	–	2	–	29	896
Truro	292	160	–	–	–	3	455
Wellfleet	527	178	1	–	–	23	729
Yarmouth	1,515	507	–	2	–	31	2,055
Totals	17,370	8,305	20	23	–	769	26,487

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	2,894	3,611	12	13	–	251	6,781
Alford	84	31	–	–	–	16	131
Becket	238	124	3	1	–	13	379
Cheshire	503	428	1	3	–	38	973
Clarksburg	436	268	1	1	–	28	734
Dalton	1,687	1,022	2	–	–	59	2,770
Egremont	381	56	–	1	–	15	453
Florida	157	65	–	–	–	5	227

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington	2,084	1,321	6	1	–	147	3,559
Hancock	186	36	–	1	–	6	229
Hinsdale	380	233	1	1	–	20	635
Lanesborough	743	306	3	2	–	40	1,094
Lee	1,283	929	8	3	–	101	2,324
Lenox	1,077	806	1	–	–	51	1,935
Monterey	184	47	2	1	–	6	240
Mount Washington	28	6	–	–	–	1	35
New Ashford	44	31	–	–	–	2	77
New Marlborough	375	99	1	–	–	32	507
North Adams	5,190	5,541	14	4	–	424	11,173
Otis	198	48	–	–	–	20	266
Peru	54	14	–	–	–	6	74
Pittsfield	14,025	12,332	109	34	–	1,731	28,231
Richmond	301	83	–	1	–	14	399
Sandisfield	144	99	1	–	–	17	261
Savoy	101	40	–	–	–	10	151
Sheffield	760	182	–	2	–	52	996
Stockbridge	811	334	2	2	–	31	1,180
Tyringham	95	27	–	–	–	3	125
Washington	88	28	–	–	–	9	125
West Stockbridge	372	206	2	1	–	39	620
Williamstown	2,009	830	5	4	–	82	2,930
Windsor	113	40	1	–	–	9	163
Totals	37,025	29,223	175	76	–	3,278	69,777

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	567	1,512	3	2	–	68	2,152
Attleboro	6,953	4,806	15	16	–	277	12,067
Berkley	380	238	1	1	–	27	647
Dartmouth	2,645	3,188	21	11	–	178	6,043
Dighton	907	600	–	4	–	45	1,556
Easton	2,418	1,003	3	3	–	67	3,494
Fairhaven	2,721	3,941	12	5	–	149	6,828
Fall River	18,885	34,352	107	63	–	2,572	55,979
Freetown,	591	379	2	2	–	40	1,014
Mansfield	2,256	1,664	5	6	–	98	4,029

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford	15,812	37,378	172	79	–	1,850	55,291
North Attleborough	3,940	2,596	9	4	–	192	6,741
Norton	1,332	742	1	3	–	53	2,131
Raynham	866	483	2	4	–	45	1,400
Rehoboth	1,303	513	3	4	–	60	1,883
Seekonk	1,878	1,004	7	4	–	151	3,044
Somerset	2,506	2,284	6	12	–	106	4,914
Swansea	2,218	1,657	3	5	–	85	3,968
Taunton	7,796	11,036	22	12	–	706	19,572
Westport	1,563	1,044	8	7	–	112	2,734
Totals	77,537	110,420	402	247	–	6,881	195,487

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	129	25	–	1	–	3	158
Edgartown	593	218	2	–	–	32	845
Gay Head	43	19	–	–	–	5	67
Gosnold	49	12	–	–	–	–	61
Oak Bluffs	455	295	2	4	–	55	811
Tisbury	691	398	1	1	–	37	1,128
West Tisbury	153	36	–	1	–	9	199
Totals	2,113	1,003	5	7	–	141	3,269

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	2,919	2,733	14	9	–	140	5,815
Andover	5,168	2,386	7	5	–	123	7,689
Beverly	10,126	5,769	10	15	–	241	16,161
Boxford	500	89	–	–	–	12	601
Danvers	4,337	2,812	9	4	–	112	7,274
Essex	713	259	–	–	1	13	986
Georgetown	1,060	287	–	1	–	25	1,373
Gloucester	6,534	5,364	14	9	–	293	12,214
Groveland	922	445	–	2	–	18	1,387
Hamilton	1,295	480	11	1	–	22	1,809

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Haverhill	10,902	12,078	68	32	–	563	23,643
Ipswich	2,249	1,572	4	4	–	107	3,936
Lawrence	12,320	28,541	140	60	–	1,421	42,482
Lynn	22,149	29,735	254	48	–	1,252	53,438
Lynnfield	2,029	537	3	3	–	34	2,606
Manchester	1,231	573	1	–	–	26	1,831
Marblehead	7,299	1,893	1	6	–	73	9,272
Merrimac	1,062	400	3	4	–	33	1,502
Methuen	6,784	6,427	44	13	–	311	13,579
Middleton	861	365	2	2	–	17	1,247
Nahant	991	582	1	1	–	28	1,603
Newbury	895	275	–	2	–	21	1,193
Newburyport	3,985	3,440	36	3	–	256	7,720
North Andover	2,929	2,224	6	5	–	115	5,279
Peabody	4,757	8,069	43	11	–	416	13,296
Rockport	1,769	776	13	4	–	52	2,614
Rowley	739	223	2	4	–	30	998
Salem	8,675	13,475	42	8	–	522	22,722
Salisbury	1,030	534	4	1	–	62	1,631
Saugus	5,240	3,264	32	15	–	129	8,680
Swampscott	5,215	2,257	12	10	–	78	7,572
Topsfield	748	182	–	4	–	16	950
Wenham	935	177	–	–	–	24	1,136
West Newbury	657	211	3	1	–	19	891
Totals	139,025	138,434	779	287	1	6,604	285,130

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	427	44	–	1	–	16	488
Bernardston	509	66	–	1	–	24	600
Buckland	698	189	–	1	–	35	923
Charlemont	356	62	1	–	–	12	431
Colrain	505	198	1	–	–	35	739
Conway	341	90	–	1	–	10	442
Deerfield	836	620	2	2	–	55	1,515
Erving	382	276	–	–	–	26	684
Gill	409	131	1	3	–	19	563
Greenfield	5,782	4,177	15	3	–	204	10,181
Hawley	105	17	–	–	–	4	126

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	121	21	–	–	–	6	148
Leverett	279	51	1	1	–	5	337
Leyden	109	31	–	1	–	8	149
Monroe	47	44	–	–	–	6	97
Montague	1,756	2,282	4	5	–	122	4,169
New Salem	182	35	–	1	–	6	224
Northfield	905	199	–	3	–	29	1,136
Orange	2,224	793	4	3	–	106	3,130
Rowe	102	15	–	–	–	7	124
Shelburne	852	157	–	1	–	24	1,034
Shutesbury	92	21	2	–	–	4	119
Sunderland	339	203	1	1	–	19	563
Warwick	170	42	–	–	–	5	217
Wendell	97	35	1	1	–	12	146
Whately	314	195	1	2	–	33	545
Totals	17,939	9,994	34	31	–	832	28,830

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	3,096	2,578	10	2	–	138	5,824
Blandford	325	29	–	–	–	8	362
Brimfield	423	171	1	1	–	23	619
Chester	413	195	4	–	–	32	644
Chicopee	8,755	15,142	87	42	–	773	24,799
East Longmeadow	2,301	876	11	6	–	52	3,246
Granville	393	64	–	3	–	15	475
Hampden	599	191	3	–	–	16	809
Holland	145	75	–	–	–	10	230
Holyoke	12,330	16,782	65	30	–	944	30,151
Longmeadow	3,715	706	3	1	–	46	4,471
Ludlow	1,828	2,878	12	10	–	145	4,873
Monson	1,365	828	5	3	–	86	2,287
Montgomery	80	16	1	–	–	4	101
Palmer	2,192	2,707	6	12	–	224	5,141
Russell	442	227	–	1	–	29	699
Southwick	985	423	2	–	–	42	1,452
Springfield	40,519	39,732	185	90	–	2,467	82,993
Tolland	57	7	–	–	–	6	70

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales	172	94	–	–	–	7	273
West Springfield	5,837	4,637	17	8	–	219	10,718
Westfield	5,360	5,056	20	11	–	358	10,805
Wilbraham	1,678	824	6	1	–	45	2,554
Totals	93,010	94,238	438	221	–	5,689	193,596

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	3,114	1,089	9	3	–	107	4,322
Belchertown	930	467	5	–	–	41	1,443
Chesterfield	200	24	1	–	–	15	240
Cummington	336	18	–	1	–	6	361
Easthampton	2,827	2,987	12	6	–	215	6,047
Goshen	159	20	–	–	–	5	184
Granby	689	334	3	2	–	20	1,048
Hadley	580	681	–	5	–	60	1,326
Hatfield	424	612	2	1	–	80	1,119
Huntington	437	270	1	1	–	30	739
Middlefield	112	27	–	1	–	11	151
Northampton	6,725	5,916	19	7	–	344	13,011
Pelham	251	53	–	1	–	8	313
Plainfield	126	15	–	–	–	5	146
South Hadley	3,041	2,031	13	5	–	98	5,188
Southampton	518	233	2	1	–	16	770
Ware	1,574	2,425	7	5	–	211	4,222
Westhampton	211	32	–	1	–	4	248
Williamsburg	690	371	–	2	–	22	1,085
Worthington	258	30	1	–	–	5	294
Totals	23,202	17,635	75	42	–	1,303	42,257

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1,624	451	1	2	–	32	2,110
Arlington	13,651	11,605	35	18	–	335	25,644
Ashby	508	256	5	2	–	28	799

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	1,190	932	1	4	–	32	2,159
Ayer	979	743	–	–	–	34	1,756
Bedford	1,251	548	2	1	–	23	1,825
Belmont	10,125	6,444	13	10	–	192	16,784
Billerica	3,028	2,461	4	2	–	74	5,569
Boxborough	200	54	–	–	–	2	256
Burlington	862	742	1	–	–	35	1,640
Cambridge	19,477	35,340	99	47	–	1,359	56,322
Carlisle	407	83	–	1	–	6	497
Chelmsford	3,685	1,619	10	2	–	92	5,408
Concord	3,207	1,428	2	6	–	73	4,716
Dracut	2,377	2,114	19	9	–	159	4,678
Dunstable	258	57	–	–	–	10	325
Everett	9,115	13,614	151	32	–	1,255	24,167
Framingham	6,750	7,309	11	10	–	233	14,313
Groton	1,200	508	–	2	–	33	1,743
Holliston	1,441	585	1	9	–	20	2,056
Hopkinton	1,150	883	3	2	–	21	2,059
Hudson	1,926	2,397	7	2	–	83	4,415
Lexington	6,606	2,649	15	9	–	105	9,384
Lincoln	1,049	360	1	2	–	20	1,432
Littleton	999	385	–	2	–	23	1,409
Lowell	21,038	27,760	70	43	–	1,441	50,352
Malden	14,342	16,123	51	44	–	742	31,302
Marlborough	3,772	4,826	10	7	–	200	8,815
Maynard	1,507	2,095	8	1	–	107	3,718
Medford	15,534	19,515	55	20	–	673	35,797
Melrose	11,508	4,567	14	50	–	194	16,333
Natick	6,484	4,633	10	3	–	146	11,276
Newton	29,436	16,083	70	49	–	610	46,248
North Reading	1,476	835	2	5	–	37	2,355
Pepperell	1,085	638	5	–	–	53	1,781
Reading	6,136	2,137	6	2	–	88	8,369
Sherborn	593	123	1	–	–	15	732
Shirley	632	573	–	2	–	27	1,234
Somerville	16,950	31,882	91	52	–	1,041	50,016
Stoneham	4,434	3,084	6	18	–	106	7,648
Stow	662	220	1	2	–	20	905
Sudbury	1,142	349	1	2	–	21	1,515
Tewksbury	1,609	1,188	5	2	–	47	2,851
Townsend	1,032	424	2	2	–	36	1,496

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough	854	417	3	3	–	29	1,306
Wakefield	6,566	4,663	14	15	–	161	11,419
Waltham	10,903	11,577	99	18	–	834	23,431
Watertown	9,080	10,759	28	16	–	341	20,224
Wayland	2,052	1,002	3	2	–	52	3,111
Westford	1,173	1,028	3	1	–	63	2,268
Weston	2,535	621	1	1	–	16	3,174
Wilmington	1,826	1,414	1	2	–	43	3,286
Winchester	6,221	3,186	4	5	–	127	9,543
Woburn	4,408	6,829	27	11	–	285	11,560
Totals	278,055	272,118	972	552	–	11,834	563,531

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET

Nantucket	1,287	532	1	4	–	106	1,930

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	877	524	3	3	–	26	1,433
Bellingham	981	1,168	4	3	–	64	2,220
Braintree	7,690	4,861	17	8	–	181	12,757
Brookline	20,324	11,704	150	17	–	841	33,036
Canton	2,127	2,038	2	7	–	73	4,247
Cohasset	1,671	789	2	–	–	43	2,505
Dedham	5,378	4,528	38	13	–	186	10,143
Dover	835	186	2	–	–	11	1,034
Foxborough	2,202	906	2	2	–	42	3,154
Franklin	1,724	2,201	4	7	–	123	4,059
Holbrook	1,598	777	1	1	–	37	2,414
Medfield	1,173	543	1	1	–	23	1,741
Medway	1,100	923	4	5	–	45	2,077
Millis	817	596	1	2	–	29	1,445
Milton	8,154	5,506	7	5	–	156	13,828
Needham	8,024	2,489	8	9	–	125	10,655
Norfolk	604	307	1	–	–	19	931
Norwood	4,038	5,426	14	7	–	199	9,684

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	859	246	2	–	–	26	1,133
Quincy	23,269	20,960	95	68	–	852	45,244
Randolph	2,748	2,706	9	2	–	70	5,535
Sharon	2,218	934	5	1	–	50	3,208
Stoughton	2,929	2,668	6	4	–	114	5,721
Walpole	2,676	2,207	3	2	–	83	4,971
Wellesley	8,649	2,682	12	11	–	136	11,490
Westwood	2,771	1,149	6	–	–	34	3,960
Weymouth	10,223	7,372	18	14	–	216	17,843
Wrentham	1,298	456	2	1	–	34	1,791
Totals	126,957	86,852	419	193	–	3,838	218,259

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2,739	1,664	3	3	–	74	4,483
Bridgewater	1,916	1,413	7	7	–	103	3,446
Brockton	17,383	15,670	80	30	–	920	34,083
Carver	428	193	–	–	–	34	655
Duxbury	1,620	398	2	2	–	40	2,062
East Bridgewater	1,646	685	1	2	–	37	2,371
Halifax	451	179	1	–	–	11	642
Hanover	1,408	426	3	1	–	29	1,867
Hanson	1,044	428	5	1	–	20	1,498
Hingham	4,304	1,903	5	6	–	73	6,291
Hull	1,167	1,371	3	2	–	35	2,578
Kingston	1,103	635	1	–	–	53	1,792
Lakeville	690	284	–	2	–	37	1,013
Marion	859	407	1	2	–	41	1,310
Marshfield	1,626	482	–	–	–	27	2,135
Mattapoisett	799	530	1	5	–	31	1,366
Middleborough	3,293	1,638	4	10	–	129	5,074
Norwell	1,198	373	3	2	–	21	1,597
Pembroke	1,148	312	2	1	–	27	1,490
Plymouth	3,958	2,972	4	6	–	209	7,149
Plympton	251	97	1	–	–	9	358
Rochester	348	243	1	1	–	26	619
Rockland	2,428	2,197	6	8	–	89	4,728
Scituate	2,608	1,125	3	9	–	55	3,800

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham	2,072	1,523	4	5	–	156	3,760
West Bridgewater	1,523	471	–	2	–	43	2,039
Whitman	3,019	1,605	5	3	–	85	4,717
Totals	61,029	39,224	146	110	–	2,414	102,923

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	116,018	235,411	636	286	2	11,003	363,356
Chelsea	4,978	12,854	48	19	–	1,005	18,904
Revere	6,675	12,180	43	22	–	638	19,558
Winthrop	5,178	5,278	14	9	–	149	10,628
Totals	132,849	265,723	741	336	2	12,795	412,446

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	720	613	2	1	–	42	1,378
Athol	3,595	2,361	5	6	–	180	6,147
Auburn	3,450	2,030	11	7	–	103	5,601
Barre	876	792	1	1	–	60	1,730
Berlin	568	113	1	–	–	9	691
Blackstone	776	1,624	5	4	–	76	2,485
Bolton	431	106	1	1	–	14	553
Boylston	655	200	2	–	–	14	871
Brookfield	567	268	–	2	–	31	868
Charlton	899	550	3	3	–	39	1,494
Clinton	2,516	4,134	14	12	–	179	6,855
Douglas	702	666	1	2	–	51	1,422
Dudley	1,008	1,683	3	5	–	72	2,771
East Brookfield	395	241	1	5	–	24	666
Fitchburg	9,007	13,177	44	28	–	666	22,922
Gardner	4,063	5,369	19	13	–	394	9,858
Grafton	2,039	1,508	5	4	–	114	3,670
Hardwick	501	619	–	1	–	46	1,167
Harvard	578	159	1	1	–	7	746
Holden	2,888	879	2	6	–	59	3,834
Hopedale	1,371	773	–	1	–	27	2,172

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston	374	165	2	–	–	12	553
Lancaster	1,091	455	1	22	–	44	1,613
Leicester	1,553	1,479	8	3	–	68	3,111
Leominster	5,501	6,736	19	12	–	380	12,648
Lunenburg	1,415	770	3	2	–	46	2,236
Mendon	640	290	–	–	–	26	956
Milford	2,567	5,919	13	4	–	251	8,754
Millbury	2,075	2,153	2	6	–	107	4,343
Millville	275	563	–	1	–	36	875
New Braintree	150	61	–	–	–	8	219
North Brookfield	860	834	2	1	–	48	1,745
Northborough	1,323	482	1	2	–	20	1,828
Northbridge	2,612	2,971	4	10	–	132	5,729
Oakham	194	68	–	–	–	10	272
Oxford	1,584	1,455	3	5	–	77	3,124
Paxton	489	170	–	–	–	15	674
Petersham	379	64	1	–	–	15	459
Phillipston	203	97	–	1	–	9	310
Princeton	498	88	–	1	–	7	594
Royalston	221	133	1	1	–	17	373
Rutland	639	318	2	–	–	19	978
Shrewsbury	3,735	2,006	11	10	–	111	5,873
Southborough	968	497	–	1	–	37	1,503
Southbridge	3,356	5,712	16	12	–	344	9,440
Spencer	1,973	1,915	10	9	–	144	4,051
Sterling	970	255	3	–	–	27	1,255
Sturbridge	817	697	6	2	–	51	1,573
Sutton	862	646	3	4	–	46	1,561
Templeton	1,207	1,014	2	3	–	71	2,297
Upton	901	476	1	2	–	39	1,419
Uxbridge	1,603	2,106	5	10	–	117	3,841
Warren	790	863	3	–	–	51	1,707
Webster	2,719	4,726	20	10	–	201	7,676
West Boylston	1,180	458	2	3	–	24	1,667
West Brookfield	675	231	2	6	–	34	948
Westborough	2,058	861	1	3	–	36	2,959
Westminster	796	502	4	3	–	41	1,346
Winchendon	1,390	1,486	4	4	–	113	2,997
Worcester	45,601	50,696	200	123	–	2,598	99,218
Totals	133,849	138,283	476	379	–	7,639	280,626

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	John F. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Thelma Ingersoll of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	17,370	8,305	20	23	–	769	26,487
Berkshire	37,025	29,223	175	76	–	3,278	69,777
Bristol	77,537	110,420	402	247	–	6,881	195,487
Dukes County	2,113	1,003	5	7	–	141	3,269
Essex	139,025	138,434	779	287	1	6,604	285,130
Franklin	17,939	9,994	34	31	–	832	28,830
Hampden	93,010	94,238	438	221	–	5,689	193,596
Hampshire	23,202	17,635	75	42	–	1,303	42,257
Middlesex	278,055	272,118	972	552	–	11,834	563,531
Nantucket	1,287	532	1	4	–	106	1,930
Norfolk	126,957	86,852	419	193	–	3,838	218,259
Plymouth	61,029	39,224	146	110	–	2,414	102,923
Suffolk	132,849	265,723	741	336	2	12,795	412,446
Worcester	133,849	138,283	476	379	–	7,639	280,626
Totals	1,141,247	1,211,984	4,683	2,508	3	64,123	2,424,548

REPRESENTATIVES — EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952.

District

No. 1. JOHN W. HESELTON (*R*) of Deerfield.
No. 2. EDWARD P. BOLAND (*D*) of Springfield.
No. 3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN (*D*) of Clinton.
No. 4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE (*D*) of Worcester.
No. 5. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (*R*) of Lowell.
No. 6. WILLIAM H. BATES (*R*) of Salem.
No. 7. THOMAS J. LANE (*D*) of Lawrence.
No. 8. ANGIER L. GOODWIN (*R*) of Melrose.
No. 9. DONALD W. NICHOLSON (*R*) of Wareham.
No. 10. LAURENCE CURTIS (*R*) of Boston.
No. 11. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. (*D*) of Cambridge.
No. 12. JOHN W. MCCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
No. 13. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH (*R*) of Milton.
No. 14. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, JR. (*R*) of North Attleborough.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS IN 1952.

(BY DISTRICTS.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John W. Heselton of Deerfield, Republican	William H. Burns of Holyoke, Democratic	Albert A. Ridyard of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Adams	3,985	2,521	12	–	263	6,781
Alford	91	25	–	–	15	131
Ashfield	444	32	–	–	12	488
Athol	4,232	1,633	21	–	261	6,147
Becket	274	81	5	–	19	379
Belchertown	966	417	3	–	57	1,443
Bernardston	536	44	1	–	19	600
Blandford	329	24	1	–	8	362
Buckland	758	120	2	–	43	923
Charlemont	385	38	–	–	8	431
Cheshire	619	317	1	–	36	973
Chester	438	162	9	–	35	644
Chesterfield	207	17	1	–	15	240
Clarksburg	531	177	3	–	23	734
Colrain	558	146	–	–	35	739
Conway	355	69	1	–	17	442
Cummington	341	9	1	–	10	361
Dalton	2,028	649	4	–	89	2,770
Deerfield	1,089	392	–	–	34	1,515
Egremont	406	33	–	–	14	453
Erving	479	175	1	–	29	684
Florida	173	44	–	–	10	227
Gill	469	76	1	–	17	563
Goshen	165	12	–	–	7	184
Granville	395	61	2	–	17	475
Great Barrington	2,406	970	7	–	176	3,559
Greenfield	7,502	2,492	11	–	176	10,181
Hancock	200	25	–	–	4	229
Hawley	109	15	–	–	2	126

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Heselton of Deerfield, Republican	William H. Burns of Holyoke, Democratic	Albert A. Ridyard of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	126	18	–	–	4	148
Hinsdale	425	180	4	–	26	635
Holyoke	14,879	14,252	51	1	968	30,151
Huntington	466	229	1	–	43	739
Lanesborough	840	216	3	–	35	1,094
Lee	1,569	616	4	–	135	2,324
Lenox	1,332	530	2	–	71	1,935
Leverett	285	41	–	–	11	337
Leyden	120	23	1	–	5	149
Middlefield	123	16	–	–	12	151
Monroe	69	25	–	–	3	97
Montague	2,568	1,456	6	–	139	4,169
Monterey	191	41	1	–	7	240
Montgomery	83	11	2	–	5	101
Mount Washington	29	6	–	–	–	35
New Ashford	57	18	–	–	2	77
New Marlborough	397	67	–	–	43	507
New Salem	181	29	3	–	11	224
North Adams	7,051	3,671	10	–	441	11,173
Northfield	989	111	3	–	33	1,136
Orange	2,448	526	3	–	153	3,130
Otis	202	41	–	–	23	266
Pelham	262	39	1	–	11	313
Peru	53	15	–	–	6	74
Petersham	403	36	1	–	19	459
Phillipston	223	64	1	–	22	310
Pittsfield	17,182	8,102	43	–	2,904	28,231
Plainfield	127	10	2	–	7	146
Richmond	328	57	2	–	12	399
Rowe	104	12	–	–	8	124
Royalston	230	118	1	–	24	373
Russell	460	205	1	–	33	699
Sandisfield	142	106	–	–	13	261
Savoy	116	28	–	–	7	151
Sheffield	793	145	3	–	55	996
Shelburne	901	106	2	–	25	1,034
Shutesbury	95	18	–	–	6	119
Southampton	525	228	3	–	14	770
Southwick	1,001	398	1	–	52	1,452
Stockbridge	917	216	2	–	45	1,180
Sunderland	399	146	2	–	16	563

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Heselton of Deerfield, Republican	William H. Burns of Holyoke, Democratic	Albert A. Ridyard of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Templeton	1,268	890	21	–	118	2,297
Tolland	58	7	–	–	5	70
Tyringham	101	22	–	–	2	125
Warwick	175	36	1	–	5	217
Washington	88	28	–	–	9	125
Wendell	106	33	1	–	6	146
Westfield	6,098	4,197	23	–	487	10,805
Westhampton	216	25	3	–	4	248
West Stockbridge	415	166	2	–	37	620
Whately	356	159	1	–	29	545
Williamsburg	756	297	2	–	30	1,085
Williamstown	2,317	525	5	–	83	2,930
Windsor	134	21	–	–	8	163
Worthington	263	25	–	–	6	294
Totals	101,512	49,379	305	1	7,729	158,926

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Edward P. Boland of Springfield, Democratic	Troy T. Murray of Springfield, Republican	Anthony D. Hall of Arlington, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Agawam	2,718	2,969	7	–	130	5,824
Amherst	1,186	2,960	10	–	166	4,322
Brimfield	186	394	3	–	36	619
Chicopee	17,218	6,668	81	–	832	24,799
Easthampton	3,240	2,525	8	–	274	6,047
East Longmeadow	932	2,246	11	–	57	3,246
Granby	380	647	1	–	20	1,048
Hadley	691	551	7	–	77	1,326
Hampden	221	573	–	–	15	809
Hatfield	702	334	3	–	80	1,119
Holland	80	141	1	–	8	230
Longmeadow	678	3,716	20	–	57	4,471
Ludlow	3,076	1,629	14	–	154	4,873
Monson	863	1,305	11	–	108	2,287
Northampton	6,220	6,261	20	–	510	13,011
South Hadley	2,173	2,865	15	–	135	5,188
Springfield	41,976	38,689	191	–	2,137	82,993
Wales	100	161	1	–	11	273
West Springfield	4,918	5,592	17	–	191	10,718
Wilbraham	866	1,621	11	–	56	2,554
Totals	88,424	81,847	432	–	5,054	175,757

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Democratic	Frank D. Walker of Marlborough, Republican	Isaac Goddard of Newton, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	758	554	5	–	61	1,378
Barre	1,013	619	2	–	96	1,730
Blackstone	1,839	565	6	–	75	2,485
Bolton	312	230	2	–	9	553
Brookfield	331	495	–	–	42	868
Charlton	666	776	5	–	47	1,494
Clinton	5,836	876	15	–	128	6,855
Douglas	773	569	8	–	72	1,422
Dudley	1,965	696	12	–	98	2,771
East Brookfield	336	299	7	–	24	666
Fitchburg	15,734	6,270	65	–	853	22,922
Gardner	6,630	2,764	31	–	433	9,858
Hardwick	742	372	2	–	51	1,167
Harvard	287	442	4	1	12	746
Hubbardston	257	281	1	–	14	553
Hudson	3,154	1,160	5	–	96	4,415
Lancaster	914	641	14	–	44	1,613
Leicester	1,793	1,212	8	–	98	3,111
Leominster	8,724	3,519	14	–	391	12,648
Lunenburg	1,046	1,117	7	–	66	2,236
Marlborough	5,336	3,291	16	–	172	8,815
Maynard	2,486	1,076	10	–	146	3,718
Milford	6,493	1,871	15	–	375	8,754
Millbury	2,465	1,715	6	–	157	4,343
Millville	633	195	2	–	45	875
New Braintree	84	120	1	–	14	219
Northbridge	3,636	1,953	13	–	127	5,729
North Brookfield	1,040	634	4	–	67	1,745
Oakham	104	158	–	–	10	272
Oxford	1,786	1,197	10	–	131	3,124
Palmer	3,367	1,543	20	–	211	5,141
Paxton	208	446	1	–	19	674
Princeton	164	418	2	–	10	594
Rutland	463	487	1	–	27	978
Shirley	682	490	2	–	60	1,234
Southbridge	6,688	2,261	28	–	463	9,440
Spencer	2,458	1,560	8	–	25	4,051
Stow	335	533	3	–	34	905
Sturbridge	879	625	4	–	65	1,573
Sutton	788	696	6	–	71	1,561

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Democratic	Frank D. Walker of Marlborough, Republican	Isaac Goddard of Newton, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Upton	599	753	3	–	64	1,419
Uxbridge	2,470	1,231	19	–	121	3,841
Ware	2,911	1,117	14	–	180	4,222
Warren	1,041	604	2	–	60	1,707
Webster	5,653	1,751	18	–	254	7,676
West Brookfield	342	562	9	–	35	948
Westminster	703	570	5	–	68	1,346
Winchendon	1,819	1,034	7	–	137	2,997
Totals	108,743	52,348	442	1	5,858	167,392

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	Harold D. Donohue of Worcester, Democratic	Carl A. Sheridan of Framingham, Republican	Lillian E. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	745	1,347	6	–	61	2,159
Auburn	2,619	2,815	33	–	134	5,601
Berlin	140	529	2	–	20	691
Boylston	317	533	5	–	16	871
Framingham	6,527	7,413	34	–	339	14,313
Grafton	1,887	1,625	14	–	144	3,670
Holden	1,229	2,525	16	–	64	3,834
Hopkinton	858	1,149	3	–	49	2,059
Northborough	619	1,173	6	–	30	1,828
Shrewsbury	2,643	3,067	43	–	120	5,873
Southborough	566	883	3	–	51	1,503
Sterling	345	869	5	–	36	1,255
Sudbury	335	1,135	4	–	41	1,515
Waltham	11,197	9,337	54	–	2,843	23,431
Wayland	939	2,079	10	–	83	3,111
Westborough	1,014	1,868	8	–	69	2,959
West Boylston	668	948	12	–	39	1,667
Weston	641	2,451	5	–	77	3,174
Worcester	60,241	35,790	533	–	2,654	99,218
Totals	93,530	77,536	796	–	6,870	178,732

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Republican	Helen M. Fitzgerald Cullen of Winchester, Democratic	Miriam S. Hall of Arlington, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton	1,868	195	8	–	39	2,110
Andover	6,128	1,307	20	–	234	7,689
Arlington	18,909	5,788	326	–	621	25,644
Ashby	571	182	3	–	43	799
Ayer	1,457	257	–	–	42	1,756
Bedford	1,507	272	6	–	40	1,825
Belmont	12,794	3,513	58	–	419	16,784
Billerica	4,358	1,097	8	–	106	5,569
Boxborough	222	19	3	–	12	256
Burlington	1,257	328	6	–	49	1,640
Carlisle	454	35	2	–	6	497
Chelmsford	4,442	838	6	–	122	5,408
Concord	4,063	545	10	–	98	4,716
Dracut	3,350	1,155	16	–	157	4,678
Dunstable	289	29	1	–	6	325
Groton	1,480	215	4	–	44	1,743
Lexington	7,869	1,301	31	–	183	9,384
Lincoln	1,132	225	9	–	66	1,432
Littleton	1,171	202	3	–	33	1,409
Lowell	34,950	13,643	149	–	1,610	50,352
Pepperell	1,436	295	8	–	42	1,781
Tewksbury	2,262	526	5	–	58	2,851
Townsend	1,211	227	5	–	53	1,496
Tyngsborough	1,035	228	4	–	39	1,306
Watertown	12,238	7,127	103	–	756	20,224
Westford	1,639	550	5	–	74	2,268
Wilmington	2,596	619	4	–	67	3,286
Winchester	7,386	1,910	28	–	219	9,543
Woburn	8,195	3,022	27	–	316	11,560
Totals	146,269	45,650	858	–	5,554	198,331

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	William H. Bates of Salem, Republican	Lula B. White of Boston, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	4,614	242	–	959	5,815
Beverly	14,367	551	–	1,243	16,161
Boxford	563	18	–	20	601
Danvers	6,491	217	–	566	7,274
Essex	892	25	1	68	986
Georgetown	1,260	28	–	85	1,373
Gloucester	10,469	404	1	1,340	12,214
Groveland	1,208	37	–	142	1,387
Hamilton	1,635	43	–	131	1,809
Haverhill	18,532	1,538	–	3,573	23,643
Ipswich	3,337	162	–	437	3,936
Lynn, Wards 2, 3	13,958	853	–	2,170	16,981
Manchester	1,611	65	–	155	1,831
Marblehead	8,708	173	–	391	9,272
Merrimac	1,311	58	–	133	1,502
Methuen	10,285	866	–	2,428	13,579
Newbury	1,090	33	–	70	1,193
Newburyport	6,201	262	–	1,257	7,720
Rockport	2,277	99	–	238	2,614
Rowley	899	30	–	69	998
Salem	18,978	1,259	5	2,480	22,722
Salisbury	1,334	64	–	233	1,631
Swampscott	6,885	155	–	532	7,572
Topsfield	897	14	–	39	950
Wenham	1,068	25	–	43	1,136
West Newbury	787	16	–	88	891
Totals	139,657	7,237	7	18,890	165,791

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, Democratic	John L. Southwick, Jr., of Peabody, Republican	E. Frank Searle of Lawrence, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Chelsea	14,148	2,537	106	–	2,113	18,904
Lawrence	33,238	7,201	609	–	1,434	42,482
Lynn, Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, 7	25,640	9,395	124	–	1,298	36,457
Middleton	418	758	8	–	63	1,247
Nahant	775	766	4	–	58	1,603
North Andover	2,908	2,211	27	–	133	5,279
Peabody	8,718	3,847	85	–	646	13,296
Revere	13,770	3,905	90	–	1,793	19,558
Winthrop	6,047	4,043	27	–	511	10,628
Totals	105,662	34,663	1,080	–	8,049	149,454

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Republican	John C. Carr, Jr., of Medford, Democratic	Alma D. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Everett	8,146	11,776	65	–	4,180	24,167
Lynnfield	2,008	533	11	–	54	2,606
Malden	13,672	15,900	117	–	1,613	31,302
Medford	13,284	21,201	108	–	1,204	35,797
Melrose	12,309	3,556	144	–	324	16,333
North Reading	1,520	751	8	–	76	2,355
Reading	6,349	1,799	15	–	206	8,369
Saugus	5,327	3,024	38	–	291	8,680
Somerville, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	11,410	16,991	123	–	1,348	29,872
Stoneham	4,663	2,759	24	–	202	7,648
Wakefield	7,230	3,824	53	–	312	11,419
Totals	85,918	82,114	706	–	9,810	178,548

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican	James F. O'Neill of New Bedford, Democratic	Ethel I. Ireland of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	2,832	1,482	8	–	161	4,483
Acushnet	752	1,327	1	–	72	2,152
Barnstable	4,731	1,068	14	–	232	6,045
Bourne	1,784	438	5	–	87	2,314
Brewster	594	77	3	–	20	694
Bridgewater	1,978	1,275	18	–	175	3,446
Carver	466	132	5	–	52	655
Chatham	1,324	134	10	–	56	1,524
Chilmark	140	13	1	–	4	158
Cohasset	1,767	641	6	–	91	2,505
Dartmouth	3,205	2,630	10	–	198	6,043
Dennis	1,487	232	7	–	79	1,805
Duxbury	1,668	298	2	–	94	2,062
East Bridgewater	1,663	589	8	–	111	2,371
Eastham	526	40	2	–	19	587
Edgartown	646	161	4	–	34	845
Fairhaven	3,567	3,043	13	–	205	6,828
Fall River, Ward 6	2,387	4,475	20	–	710	7,592
Falmouth	2,900	1,187	6	–	203	4,296
Gay Head	48	13	–	–	6	67
Gosnold	55	4	–	–	2	61
Halifax	468	159	–	–	15	642
Hanover	1,462	336	4	–	65	1,867
Hanson	1,073	352	5	–	68	1,498
Harwich	1,589	222	6	–	67	1,884
Hingham	4,453	1,583	15	1	239	6,291
Hull	1,270	1,122	12	–	174	2,578
Kingston	1,138	509	5	–	140	1,792
Lakeville	760	206	2	–	45	1,013
Marion	1,035	232	4	–	39	1,310
Marshfield	1,685	381	6	–	63	2,135
Mashpee	122	101	–	–	12	235
Mattapoisett	999	334	5	–	28	1,366
Middleborough	3,577	1,253	30	–	214	5,074
Nantucket	1,330	443	8	–	149	1,930
New Bedford	19,706	33,136	151	1	2,297	55,291
Norwell	1,256	279	6	–	56	1,597
Oak Bluffs	500	244	1	–	66	811
Orleans	1,099	87	5	–	33	1,224
Pembroke	1,152	277	6	–	55	1,490
Plymouth	4,259	2,350	12	–	528	7,149
Plympton	266	68	1	–	23	358

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican	James F. O'Neill of New Bedford, Democratic	Ethel I. Ireland of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Provincetown	1,065	557	5	–	117	1,744
Rochester	474	127	1	–	17	619
Rockland	2,508	1,959	6	–	255	4,728
Sandwich	665	178	6	–	47	896
Scituate	2,723	901	11	–	165	3,800
Tisbury	791	284	2	–	51	1,128
Truro	333	97	1	–	24	455
Wareham	2,646	969	16	–	129	3,760
Wellfleet	595	91	1	–	42	729
West Bridgewater	1,538	423	5	–	73	2,039
Westport	1,661	929	7	–	137	2,734
West Tisbury	159	26	1	–	13	199
Whitman	3,084	1,397	15	–	221	4,717
Yarmouth	1,747	258	2	–	48	2,055
Totals	103,708	71,129	506	2	8,326	183,671

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican	Frederick C. Hailer, Jr., of Boston, Democratic	Katherine L. S. Goddard of Newton, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21	52,788	59,056	505	1	11,016	123,366
Brookline	19,037	10,044	58	–	3,897	33,036
Newton	29,396	14,921	484	–	1,447	46,248
Totals	101,221	84,021	1,047	1	16,360	202,650

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Cambridge, Democratic	Jesse A. Rogers of Cambridge, Republican	William D. Ross of Brookline, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 1, 2, 3, 22	40,042	11,834	244	–	12,699	64,819
Cambridge	33,387	20,177	201	–	2,557	56,322
Somerville, Wards 1, 2, 3	13,103	5,805	97	–	1,139	20,144
Totals	86,532	37,816	542	–	16,395	141,285

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic	James S. Tremblay of Boston, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	111,986	24,271	1	14,407	150,665
Totals	111,986	24,271	1	14,407	150,665

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican	David J. Crowley of Quincy, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	959	441	–	33	1,433
Boston, Ward 18	9,335	13,001	–	2,170	24,506
Braintree	8,571	3,929	–	257	12,757
Brockton	20,019	12,921	–	1,143	34,083
Canton	2,472	1,656	–	119	4,247
Dedham	6,305	3,470	–	368	10,143
Holbrook	1,726	635	–	53	2,414
Milton	9,909	3,674	–	245	13,828
Needham	8,465	1,862	–	328	10,655
Norwood	4,925	4,428	–	331	9,684
Quincy	25,043	19,085	–	1,116	45,244
Randolph	3,036	2,362	–	137	5,535
Westwood	3,003	874	–	83	3,960
Weymouth	10,993	6,392	–	458	17,843
Totals	114,761	74,730	–	6,841	196,332

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph William Martin, Jr., of North Attleborough, Republican	Edward F. Doolan of Fall River, Democratic	Grace Farnsworth Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Attleboro	7,696	4,085	44	–	242	12,067
Bellingham	1,061	1,073	9	–	77	2,220
Berkley	411	208	3	–	25	647
Dighton	1,038	470	6	–	42	1,556
Dover	880	119	2	–	33	1,034
Easton	2,745	664	6	–	79	3,494
Fall River, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	23,821	22,636	143	–	1,787	48,387
Foxborough	2,493	599	3	–	59	3,154
Franklin	2,192	1,704	12	1	150	4,059
Freetown	731	234	4	–	45	1,014
Holliston	1,557	438	6	–	55	2,056
Hopedale	1,625	483	5	–	59	2,172
Mansfield	2,617	1,268	16	–	128	4,029
Medfield	1,337	343	2	–	59	1,741
Medway	1,285	712	13	–	67	2,077
Mendon	687	223	2	–	44	956
Millis	933	462	5	–	45	1,445
Natick	7,417	3,501	48	–	310	11,276
Norfolk	690	206	4	–	31	931
North Attleborough	4,619	1,924	25	–	173	6,741
Norton	1,410	648	3	–	70	2,131
Plainville	922	184	2	–	25	1,133
Raynham	968	376	6	–	50	1,400
Rehoboth	1,375	455	10	–	43	1,883
Seekonk	1,975	914	13	–	142	3,044
Sharon	2,325	789	12	–	82	3,208
Sherborn	617	82	9	–	24	732
Somerset	3,093	1,714	12	–	95	4,914
Stoughton	3,476	2,007	16	–	222	5,721
Swansea	2,627	1,285	6	–	50	3,968
Taunton	9,755	8,893	51	–	873	19,572
Walpole	3,147	1,671	7	–	146	4,971
Wellesley	9,246	1,878	44	–	322	11,490
Wrentham	1,444	306	5	–	36	1,791
Totals	108,215	62,554	554	1	5,690	177,014

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1952.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	1,254	4,671	5	9	4	–	102	6,045
Bourne	571	1,685	2	3	–	–	53	2,314
Brewster	97	582	–	1	1	–	13	694
Chatham	176	1,322	–	1	4	–	21	1,524
Dennis	256	1,494	–	4	4	–	47	1,805
Eastham	57	514	1	–	1	–	14	587
Falmouth	1,293	2,870	8	3	13	–	109	4,296
Harwich	282	1,554	2	2	3	–	41	1,884
Mashpee	126	101	–	–	–	–	8	235
Orleans	113	1,090	1	–	–	–	20	1,224
Provincetown	813	883	5	9	–	–	34	1,744
Sandwich	239	636	–	2	2	–	17	896
Truro	115	324	1	3	–	–	12	455
Wellfleet	142	564	–	2	–	–	21	729
Yarmouth	312	1,718	1	–	1	–	23	2,055
Totals	5,846	20,008	26	39	33	–	535	26,487

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	3,485	3,076	22	25	9	–	164	6,781
Alford	31	92	–	–	–	–	8	131
Becket	114	253	2	1	1	–	8	379
Cheshire	388	555	2	1	–	–	27	973
Clarksburg	272	443	–	1	1	–	17	734

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dalton	972	1,730	6	2	–	–	60	2,770
Egremont	50	393	–	–	–	–	10	453
Florida	59	160	–	–	–	–	8	227
Great Barrington	1,259	2,170	6	10	3	–	111	3,559
Hancock	39	183	–	1	1	–	5	229
Hinsdale	222	390	1	2	2	–	18	635
Lanesborough	297	765	1	5	3	–	23	1,094
Lee	829	1,398	7	3	4	–	83	2,324
Lenox	708	1,157	3	12	1	–	54	1,935
Monterey	38	193	–	2	3	–	4	240
Mount Washington	7	28	–	–	–	–	–	35
New Ashford	36	39	–	–	1	–	1	77
New Marlborough	93	385	1	2	1	–	25	507
North Adams	5,399	5,391	14	13	19	–	337	11,173
Otis	54	204	1	1	1	–	5	266
Peru	22	48	–	–	–	–	4	74
Pittsfield	11,223	15,349	137	90	25	–	1,407	28,231
Richmond	66	323	–	–	–	–	10	399
Sandisfield	108	132	4	1	2	–	14	261
Savoy	44	101	–	–	–	–	6	151
Sheffield	195	766	2	1	–	–	32	996
Stockbridge	311	832	4	6	1	–	26	1.180
Tyringham	20	99	–	–	–	–	6	125
Washington	33	85	–	–	1	–	6	125
West Stockbridge	204	380	1	1	3	–	31	620
Williamstown	732	2,117	2	4	6	–	69	2,930
Windsor	42	114	–	–	–	1	6	163
Totals	27,352	39,351	216	184	88	1	2,585	69,777

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	974	1,063	12	19	8	–	76	2,152
Attleboro	4,450	7,247	18	32	14	–	306	12,067
Berkley	226	398	1	2	4	–	16	647
Dartmouth	2,079	3,691	35	36	15	–	187	6,043

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dighton	546	954	2	1	1	–	52	1,556
Easton	985	2,446	1	2	5	–	55	3,494
Fairhaven	2,478	4,107	25	29	20	–	169	6,828
Fall River	31,730	21,472	155	173	134	–	2,315	55,979
Freetown	266	707	3	6	4	–	28	1,014
Mansfield	1,557	2,349	17	8	7	–	91	4,029
New Bedford	26,376	26,048	298	288	205	3	2,073	55,291
North Attleborough	2,480	4,047	17	12	12	–	173	6,741
Norton	718	1,360	–	4	3	–	46	2,131
Raynham	456	900	4	3	1	–	36	1,400
Rehoboth	557	1,262	2	8	5	–	49	1,883
Seekonk	1,095	1,783	2	8	8	–	148	3,044
Somerset	2,104	2,684	15	7	12	–	92	4,914
Swansea	1,477	2,397	10	2	7	–	75	3,968
Taunton	10,974	7,835	32	36	28	–	667	19,572
Westport	820	1,816	5	7	12	–	74	2,734
Totals	92,348	94,566	654	683	505	3	6,728	195,487

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	14	141	–	–	–	–	3	158
Edgartown	168	649	3	4	4	–	17	845
Gay Head	24	40	–	–	–	–	3	67
Gosnold	7	53	–	–	–	–	1	61
Oak Bluffs	271	503	3	3	–	–	31	811
Tisbury	261	827	3	3	–	–	34	1,128
West Tisbury	30	163	–	2	–	1	3	199
Totals	775	2,376	9	12	4	1	92	3,269

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2,564	3,036	14	14	20	–	167	5,815
Andover	2,040	5,469	17	11	19	1	132	7,689
Beverly	6,026	9,747	24	35	16	–	313	16,161
Boxford	78	509	1	2	–	–	11	601
Danvers	2,690	4,435	9	6	9	–	125	7,274
Essex	245	722	–	1	–	–	18	986
Georgetown	275	1,063	1	1	2	–	31	1,373
Gloucester	5,369	6,531	17	24	20	–	253	12,214
Groveland	390	963	5	2	2	–	25	1,387
Hamilton	402	1,371	5	3	–	–	28	1,809
Haverhill	11,577	11,320	89	65	66	–	526	23,643
Ipswich	1,483	2,321	7	5	9	–	111	3,936
Lawrence	26,563	13,632	215	217	161	–	1,694	42,482
Lynn	29,783	21,764	222	172	100	–	1,397	53,438
Lynnfield	465	2,106	5	5	–	–	25	2,606
Manchester	498	1,292	4	4	1	–	32	1,831
Marblehead	1,694	7,449	7	17	6	–	99	9,272
Merrimac	345	1,116	4	1	6	–	30	1,502
Methuen	5,639	7,371	56	60	41	–	412	13,579
Middleton	366	849	1	6	4	–	21	1,247
Nahant	578	985	1	4	2	–	33	1,603
Newbury	225	945	2	2	–	–	19	1,193
Newburyport	3,170	4,228	26	13	22	–	261	7,720
North Andover	1,966	3,143	23	10	11	–	126	5,279
Peabody	7,974	4,673	73	98	30	–	448	13,296
Rockport	737	1,791	14	5	4	–	63	2,614
Rowley	200	775	3	3	4	–	13	998
Salem	14,118	7,908	58	52	43	–	543	22,722
Salisbury	485	1,074	5	–	6	–	61	1,631
Saugus	3,126	5,355	29	13	9	–	148	8,680
Swampscott	2,148	5,261	9	13	8	–	133	7,572
Topsfield	165	765	–	2	2	–	16	950
Wenham	167	957	–	–	–	–	12	1,136
West Newbury	169	701	4	3	–	–	14	891
Totals	133,720	141,627	950	869	623	1	7,340	285,130

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	49	429	–	1	–	–	9	488
Bernardston	64	520	–	–	–	–	16	600
Buckland	202	700	–	1	–	–	20	923
Charlemont	71	352	–	–	–	–	8	431
Colrain	227	497	–	–	–	–	15	739
Conway	89	347	–	1	–	–	5	442
Deerfield	589	885	–	2	–	–	39	1,515
Erving	219	452	–	–	2	–	11	684
Gill	120	429	–	1	2	–	11	563
Greenfield	4,148	5,835	9	15	17	–	157	10,181
Hawley	30	95	–	–	1	–	–	126
Heath	22	121	–	–	–	–	5	148
Leverett	56	277	–	–	–	–	4	337
Leyden	34	111	–	–	1	–	3	149
Monroe	41	52	–	–	–	–	4	97
Montague	2,129	1,945	4	4	9	–	78	4,169
New Salem	30	188	–	–	1	–	5	224
Northfield	160	950	1	2	2	–	21	1,136
Orange	677	2,358	5	5	3	–	82	3,130
Rowe	21	97	1	–	1	–	4	124
Shelburne	151	869	–	–	–	–	14	1,034
Shutesbury	28	85	1	1	–	–	4	119
Sunderland	204	346	3	–	1	–	9	563
Warwick	47	165	1	–	–	–	4	217
Wendell	34	106	–	–	3	–	3	146
Whately	188	341	1	1	2	–	12	545
Totals	9,630	18,552	26	34	45	–	543	28,830

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	2,440	3,230	10	16	13	–	115	5,824
Blandford	40	316	1	–	–	–	5	362
Brimfield	159	437	1	2	3	–	17	619
Chester	175	436	2	2	–	–	29	644
Chicopee	14,363	9,284	139	140	99	–	774	24,799
East Longmeadow	737	2,421	21	8	6	–	53	3,246

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Granville	58	406	–	–	–	–	11	475
Hampden	185	597	2	3	1	–	21	809
Holland	77	149	–	–	1	–	3	230
Holyoke	15,816	13,142	94	93	72	1	933	30,151
Longmeadow	477	3,914	6	6	5	–	63	4,471
Ludlow	2,850	1,838	31	18	21	–	115	4,873
Monson	846	1,367	6	–	1	–	67	2,287
Montgomery	15	81	2	–	1	–	2	101
Palmer	2,693	2,254	11	17	26	–	140	5,141
Russell	219	456	4	–	4	–	16	699
Southwick	418	990	1	2	3	–	38	1,452
Springfield	37,116	42,763	273	296	182	–	2,363	82,993
Tolland	11	54	–	–	–	–	5	70
Wales	101	166	2	1	2	–	1	273
West Springfield	4,292	6,113	24	32	17	–	240	10,718
Westfield	4,854	5,624	23	18	32	–	254	10,805
Wilbraham	764	1,737	6	5	1	–	41	2,554
Totals	88,706	97,775	659	659	490	1	5,306	193,596

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	988	3,195	11	24	6	–	98	4,322
Belchertown	502	906	3	2	4	–	26	1,443
Chesterfield	22	207	–	–	1	–	10	240
Cummington	26	325	–	–	–	–	10	361
Easthampton	2,999	2,844	14	23	13	3	151	6,047
Goshen	19	160	–	–	–	–	5	184
Granby	298	722	3	4	5	–	16	1,048
Hadley	613	645	1	1	8	–	58	1,326
Hatfield	591	462	2	4	6	–	54	1,119
Huntington	266	450	–	–	–	–	23	739
Middlefield	27	117	–	1	–	–	6	151
Northampton	5,874	6,824	25	14	13	1	260	13,011
Pelham	49	261	–	–	1	–	2	313

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	15	124	1	–	–	–	6	146
South Hadley	1,726	3,295	29	23	11	–	104	5,188
Southampton	222	524	6	4	2	–	12	770
Ware	2,425	1,613	7	10	21	–	146	4,222
Westhampton	31	212	–	–	2	–	3	248
Williamsburg	344	719	–	–	4	–	18	1,085
Worthington	35	250	–	2	1	–	6	294
Totals	17,072	23,855	102	112	98	4	1,014	42,257

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	382	1,671	2	4	8	–	43	2,110
Arlington	11,184	13,804	48	60	40	–	508	25,644
Ashby	218	552	4	2	2	–	21	799
Ashland	828	1,266	2	7	4	–	52	2,159
Ayer	789	937	1	1	1	–	27	1,756
Bedford	539	1,245	3	4	2	–	32	1,825
Belmont	6,167	10,277	22	25	19	–	274	16,784
Billerica	2,474	2,949	10	20	14	–	102	5,569
Boxborough	34	219	1	–	–	–	2	256
Burlington	763	841	7	1	1	–	27	1,640
Cambridge	34,151	20,132	126	299	73	–	1,541	56,322
Carlisle	76	413	1	–	–	–	7	497
Chelmsford	1,771	3,509	11	5	7	–	105	5,408
Concord	1,285	3,345	4	1	2	1	78	4,716
Dracut	2,400	2,081	22	22	14	–	139	4,678
Dunstable	56	260	–	1	–	–	8	325
Everett	13,497	8,847	174	104	44	–	1,501	24,167
Framingham	6,881	7,091	19	23	29	–	270	14,313
Groton	520	1,188	3	5	2	–	25	1,743
Holliston	533	1,478	3	1	4	–	37	2,056
Hopkinton	796	1,219	3	7	2	–	32	2,059
Hudson	2,270	1,987	11	13	11	–	123	4,415
Lexington	2,391	6,822	16	15	9	–	131	9,384
Lincoln	315	1,089	1	5	–	–	22	1,432

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Littleton	392	984	1	1	1	–	30	1,409
Lowell	30,922	17,673	131	104	125	–	1,397	50,352
Malden	16,662	13,560	73	109	50	–	848	31,302
Marlborough	4,652	3,847	11	25	23	1	256	8,815
Maynard	2,024	1,550	11	11	15	–	107	3,718
Medford	19,484	15,195	68	72	73	–	905	35,797
Melrose	4,096	11,915	14	23	41	–	244	16,333
Natick	4,371	6,669	17	20	22	–	177	11,276
Newton	15,424	29,851	78	159	49	–	687	46,248
North Reading	812	1,489	2	3	4	–	45	2,355
Pepperell	663	1,073	4	3	2	–	36	1,781
Reading	1,971	6,258	9	5	5	–	121	8,369
Sherborn	114	608	–	–	–	–	10	732
Shirley	562	633	1	2	2	–	34	1,234
Somerville	31,468	16,807	127	151	95	–	1,368	50,016
Stoneham	2,925	4,548	14	8	13	–	140	7,648
Stow	195	683	2	1	2	–	22	905
Sudbury	335	1,147	4	2	2	–	25	1,515
Tewksbury	1,300	1,467	7	13	11	–	53	2,851
Townsend	375	1,085	2	1	5	–	28	1,496
Tyngsborough	461	791	3	4	5	–	42	1,306
Wakefield	4,135	7,015	21	28	16	–	204	11,419
Waltham	11,384	10,991	105	78	36	–	837	23,431
Watertown	10,568	9,023	43	79	27	–	484	20,224
Wayland	969	2,080	6	13	2	–	41	3,111
Westford	1,048	1,143	8	3	2	–	64	2,268
Weston	548	2,597	2	4	–	–	23	3,174
Wilmington	1,456	1,759	5	5	3	–	58	3,286
Winchester	3,020	6,362	8	12	5	–	136	9,543
Woburn	6,819	4,424	20	13	20	–	264	11,560
Totals	269,475	276,449	1,291	1,577	944	2	13,793	563,531

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	512	1,330	4	6	3	–	75	1,930
Totals	512	1,330	4	6	3	–	75	1,930

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	518	872	3	3	4	–	33	1,433
Bellingham	1,202	952	5	3	4	–	54	2,220
Braintree	4,342	8,163	31	19	12	–	190	12,757
Brookline	12,023	19,626	156	141	20	–	1,070	33,036
Canton	1,974	2,185	4	9	5	–	70	4,247
Cohasset	688	1,768	5	5	1	–	38	2,505
Dedham	4,229	5,638	20	31	16	–	209	10,143
Dover	151	867	2	–	1	–	13	1,034
Foxborough	803	2,299	2	5	5	–	40	3,154
Franklin	2,131	1,777	12	3	7	–	129	4,059
Holbrook	722	1,638	5	4	6	–	39	2,414
Medfield	542	1,162	–	4	2	–	31	1,741
Medway	861	1,139	9	2	–	–	66	2,077
Millis	535	881	–	1	2	–	26	1,445
Milton	5,066	8,462	6	12	17	–	265	13,828
Needham	2,148	8,316	10	21	5	1	154	10,655
Norfolk	304	603	2	–	1	–	21	931
Norwood	5,224	4,172	15	25	17	–	231	9,684
Plainville	204	894	4	4	–	–	27	1,133
Quincy	19,588	24,319	118	132	95	–	992	45,244
Randolph	2,686	2,734	11	12	8	–	84	5,535
Sharon	999	2,121	4	28	10	–	46	3,208
Stoughton	2,632	2,931	11	16	7	–	124	5,721
Walpole	2,079	2,804	10	3	4	–	71	4,971
Wellesley	2,315	8,964	6	21	14	–	170	11,490
Westwood	1,038	2,860	8	5	3	–	46	3,960
Weymouth	6,801	10,642	41	36	28	–	295	17,843
Wrentham	451	1,292	4	5	4	–	35	1,791
Totals	82,256	130,081	504	550	298	1	4,569	218,259

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	1,503	2,880	6	6	4	–	84	4,483
Bridgewater	1,384	1,941	11	17	8	–	85	3,446
Brockton	15,578	17,353	100	128	68	–	856	34,083
Carver	158	475	–	–	–	–	22	655

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Duxbury	322	1,699	3	4	–	–	34	2,062
East Bridgewater	677	1,655	–	1	1	–	37	2,371
Halifax	176	451	1	–	–	–	14	642
Hanover	376	1,450	3	2	3	–	33	1,867
Hanson	394	1,072	3	1	5	–	23	1,498
Hingham	1,691	4,500	14	5	4	–	77	6,291
Hull	1,349	1,149	4	7	3	–	66	2,578
Kingston	572	1,160	2	3	1	–	54	1,792
Lakeville	230	754	3	2	1	–	23	1,013
Marion	251	1,023	2	2	2	–	30	1,310
Marshfield	400	1,686	1	4	2	–	42	2,135
Mattapoisett	300	1,031	1	3	–	–	31	1,366
Middleborough	1,417	3,547	8	3	4	–	95	5,074
Norwell	289	1,274	–	3	1	–	30	1,597
Pembroke	291	1,167	3	1	–	–	28	1,490
Plymouth	2,847	4,094	3	11	9	–	185	7,149
Plympton	77	275	1	1	–	–	4	358
Rochester	98	507	–	–	1	–	13	619
Rockland	1,969	2,610	5	8	8	–	128	4,728
Scituate	962	2,756	6	10	3	–	63	3,800
Wareham	1,244	2,378	7	8	4	–	119	3,760
West Bridgewater	460	1,523	4	7	6	–	39	2,039
Whitman	1,503	3,093	7	8	10	–	96	4,717
Totals	36,518	63,503	198	245	148	–	2,311	102,923

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	235,217	111,629	743	1,456	484	4	13,823	363,356
Chelsea	13,575	4,202	64	90	41	–	932	18,904
Revere	13,098	5,550	63	100	31	–	716	19,558
Winthrop	5,399	4,905	22	81	5	–	216	10,628
Totals	267,289	126,286	892	1,727	561	4	15,687	412,446

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Cities and Towns.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	550	776	4	6	5	1	36	1,378
Athol	2,084	3,896	8	7	12	–	140	6,147
Auburn	1,770	3,666	12	14	37	–	102	5,601
Barre	758	915	–	1	2	–	54	1,730
Berlin	84	592	1	1	2	–	11	691
Blackstone	1,694	714	4	6	9	–	58	2,485
Bolton	87	450	4	4	–	–	8	553
Boylston	177	676	3	3	1	–	11	871
Brookfield	220	617	–	–	1	–	30	868
Charlton	514	932	3	3	6	–	36	1,494
Clinton	3,804	2,760	10	12	38	–	231	6,855
Douglas	649	709	2	2	12	–	48	1,422
Dudley	1,548	1,116	10	7	13	–	77	2,771
East Brookfield	227	412	1	1	5	–	20	666
Fitchburg	12,645	9,451	59	56	86	–	625	22,922
Gardner	5,118	4,306	16	43	41	–	334	9,858
Grafton	1,600	1,936	10	10	14	–	100	3,670
Hardwick	610	511	3	2	4	–	37	1,167
Harvard	123	604	–	1	3	–	15	746
Holden	709	3,029	8	9	18	–	61	3,834
Hopedale	683	1,464	1	–	1	–	23	2,172
Hubbardston	165	374	2	–	5	–	7	553
Lancaster	382	1,166	–	6	19	–	40	1,613
Leicester	1,381	1,630	5	5	9	–	81	3,111
Leominster	6,649	5,579	19	20	28	–	353	12,648
Lunenburg	682	1,499	6	5	7	–	37	2,236
Mendon	282	654	2	1	1	–	16	956
Milford	5,582	2,847	23	17	25	–	260	8,754
Millbury	2,015	2,170	11	15	25	–	107	4,343
Millville	554	280	1	1	5	–	34	875
New Braintree	54	158	–	–	2	–	5	219
North Brookfield	801	887	2	5	3	–	47	1,745
Northborough	422	1,377	–	–	1	–	28	1,828
Northbridge	2,863	2,726	14	9	15	–	102	5,729
Oakham	73	193	–	–	–	–	6	272
Oxford	1,325	1,676	7	12	28	–	76	3,124
Paxton	129	526	1	2	2	–	14	674
Petersham	56	396	–	–	–	–	7	459
Phillipston	67	188	–	1	–	–	54	310

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Princeton	68	513	1	1	4	—	7	594
Royalston	137	221	2	—	3	—	10	373
Rutland	313	647	—	2	2	—	14	978
Shrewsbury	1,742	3,946	9	17	31	—	128	5,873
Southborough	462	999	1	2	3	—	36	1,503
Southbridge	5,240	3,674	24	44	77	—	381	9,440
Spencer	1,891	1,987	10	10	12	—	141	4,051
Sterling	216	1,011	1	2	1	—	24	1,255
Sturbridge	612	902	4	4	8	—	43	1,573
Sutton	567	926	3	4	19	—	42	1,561
Templeton	949	1,264	8	4	6	—	66	2,297
Upton	453	923	3	4	5	—	31	1,419
Uxbridge	2,050	1,673	7	1	22	—	88	3,841
Warren	851	792	5	1	6	—	52	1,707
Webster	4,601	2,801	27	25	48	—	174	7,676
West Boylston	426	1,194	8	4	6	—	29	1,667
West Brookfield	235	683	2	3	4	—	21	948
Westborough	864	2,044	3	1	6	—	41	2,959
Westminster	456	834	4	4	2	—	46	1,346
Winchendon	1,446	1,443	4	3	6	—	90	2,997
WORCESTER	47,285	47,861	250	377	567	1	2,877	99,218
Totals	130,000	140,196	628	805	1,323	2	7,672	280,626

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Boston, Socialist Labor	Florence H. Luscomb of Cambridge, Peace Progressive	Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	5,846	20,008	26	39	33	–	535	26,487
Berkshire	27,352	39,351	216	184	88	1	2,585	69,777
Bristol	92,348	94,566	654	683	505	3	6,728	195,487
Dukes County	775	2,376	9	12	4	1	92	3,269
Essex	133,720	141,627	950	869	623	1	7,340	285,130
Franklin	9,630	18,552	26	34	45	–	543	28,830
Hampden	88,706	97,775	659	659	490	1	5,306	193,596
Hampshire	17,072	23,855	102	112	98	4	1,014	42,257
Middlesex	269,475	276,449	1,291	1,577	944	2	13,793	563,531
Nantucket	512	1,330	4	6	3	–	75	1,930
Norfolk	82,256	130,081	504	550	298	1	4,569	218,259
Plymouth	36,518	63,503	198	245	148	–	2,311	102,923
Suffolk	267,289	126,286	892	1,727	561	4	15,687	412,446
Worcester	130,000	140,196	628	805	1,323	2	7,672	280,626
Totals	1,161,499	1,175,955	6,159	7,502	5,163	20	68,250	2,424,548

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1952.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Charles F. Jeff Sullivan of Worcester (Democratic)	1,087,865	votes
Sumner G. Whittier of Everett (Republican)	1,194,966	"
William R. Ferry of Newton (Prohibition)	7,013	"
Francis A. Votano of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	13,602	"
All others	6	"
Blanks	121,096	

For Secretary.

Edward J. Cronin of Chelsea (Democratic)	1,147,811	votes
Beatrice Hancock Mullaney of Fall River (Republican)	1,088,629	"
Alice M. Ferry of Newton (Prohibition)	11,926	"
Fred M. Ingersoll of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	13,499	"
All others	2	"
Blanks	162,681	

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Foster Furcolo of Longmeadow (Democratic)	1,154,057	votes
Roy Charles Papalia of Watertown (Republican)	1,083,530	"
Henning A. Blomen of Boston (Socialist Labor)	10,824	"
Harold J. Ireland of Worcester (Prohibition)	13,037	"
All others	4	"
Blanks	163,096	

For Auditor.

Thomas J. Buckley of Boston (Democratic)	1,206,665	votes
David J. Mintz of Newton (Republican)	1,037,597	"
Anthony Martin of Boston (Socialist Labor)	11,735	"
Robert A. Simmons of Boston (Prohibition)	7,086	"
All others	2	"
Blanks	161,463	

For Attorney-General.

Francis E. Kelly of Boston (Democratic)	950,351	votes
George Fingold of Concord (Republican)	1,305,185	"
Arthur W. Blomen of Waltham (Socialist Labor)	9,501	"
Howard B. Rand of Haverhill (Prohibition)	8,795	"
All others	11	"
Blanks	150,705	

For Executive Councillors.

First District.

Joseph P. Clark, Jr., of Fall River (Democratic)	137,522	votes
Harold R. Allen of Brockton (Republican)	145,079	"
All others	0	"
Blanks	20,016	

Second District.

Charles J. Gabriel of Hingham (Republican)	167,908	votes
Charles J. McGrath of Boston (Democratic)	120,087	"
All others	1	vote
Blanks	29,121	

Third District.

Otis M. Whitney of Concord (Republican)	168,362	votes
Thomas C. Quinn of Boston (Democratic)	121,860	"
All others	0	"
Blanks	27,825	

Fourth District.

Patrick J. Sonny McDonough of Boston (Democratic)	188,247	votes
All others	9	"
Blanks	79,727	

Fifth District.

Arthur A. Thomson of North Andover (Republican)	140,776	votes
Charles W. Trombly of North Andover (Democratic)	126,307	"
All others	1	vote
Blanks	20,401	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John F. Casey of Somerville (Democratic)	140,135	votes
M. Edward Viola of Arlington (Republican)	163,122	"
All others	10	"
Blanks	22,279	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

George A. Wells of Worcester (Democratic)	130,413	votes
Gabriel G. Morze of Gardner (Republican)	143,143	"
All others	0	"
Blanks	12,896	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Daniel B. Buckley of Chicopee (Democratic)	149,067	votes
Bruce Crane of Dalton (Republican)	152,525	"
All others	0	"
Blanks	17,709	

STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND JUDICIARY

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629	Thomas Goffe,* to Oct. 20, 1629	1650	John Endicott, . to 1651
1629	Thomas Dudley, . . 1634	1651	Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1634	Roger Ludlow, . . 1635	1653	Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1635	Richard Bellingham, . 1636	1654	John Endicott, . . 1655
1636	John Winthrop, . . 1637	1655	Richard Bellingham, . 1665
1637	Thomas Dudley, . . 1640	1665	Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1640	Richard Bellingham, . 1641	1671	John Leverett, . . 1673
1641	John Endicott, . . 1644	1673	Sam'l Symonds, to Oct., 1678
1644	John Winthrop, . . 1646	1678	Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1646	Thomas Dudley, . . 1650	1679	Thomas Danforth, . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

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* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780	John Hancock, . to	1785	
1785	James Bowdoin, . .	1787	
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8, .	1793	
1794	Samuel Adams, . .	1797	
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	
1800	Caleb Strong, . .	1807	
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, .	1808	
1809	Christopher Gore, . .	1810	
1810	Elbridge Gerry, . .	1812	
1812	Caleb Strong, . .	1816	
1816	John Brooks, . . .	1823	
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, .	1825	
1825	Levi Lincoln, . . .	1834	
1834	John Davis, March 1, .	1835	
1836	Edward Everett, . .	1840	
1840	Marcus Morton, . .	1841	
1841	John Davis, . . .	1843	
1843	Marcus Morton, . .	1844	
1844	George N. Briggs, . .	1851	
1851	George S. Boutwell, .	1853	
1853	John H. Clifford, . .	1854	
1854	Emory Washburn, .	1855	
1855	Henry J. Gardner, .	1858	
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1861	
1861	John A. Andrew, . .	1866	
1866	Alexander H. Bullock, .	1869	
1869	William Claflin, . .	1872	
1872	William B. Washburn,*.	1874	
1875	William Gaston, . to	1876	
1876	Alexander H. Rice, .	1879	
1879	Thomas Talbot, . .	1880	
1880	John Davis Long, . .	1883	
1883	Benjamin F. Butler, .	1884	
1884	George D. Robinson, .	1887	
1887	Oliver Ames, . . .	1890	
1890	John Q. A. Brackett, .	1891	
1891	William E. Russell, .	1894	
1894	Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1896	
1897	Roger Wolcott, . .	1900	
1900	W. Murray Crane, .	1903	
1903	John L. Bates, . .	1905	
1905	William L. Douglas, .	1906	
1906	Curtis Guild, Jr., . .	1909	
1909	Eben S. Draper, . .	1911	
1911	Eugene N. Foss, . .	1914	
1914	David I. Walsh, . .	1916	
1916	Samuel W. McCall, .	1919	
1919	Calvin Coolidge,‡ . .	1921	
1921	Channing H. Cox, .	1925	
1925	Alvan T. Fuller, . .	1929	
1929	Frank G. Allen, . .	1931	
1931	Joseph B. Ely, . .	1935	
1935	James M. Curley, . .	1937	
1937	Charles F. Hurley, .	1939	
1939	Leverett Saltonstall, .	1945	
1945	Maurice J. Tobin, .	1947	
1947	Robert F. Bradford, .	1949	
1949	Paul A. Dever . .	1953	
1953	Christian A. Herter .		

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* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921–23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	*Thos. Cushing*, to Feb.28,*1788	1875	Horatio G. Knight, . 1879
1788	Benjamin Lincoln, . 1789	1879	John Davis Long, . . 1880
1789	*Samuel Adams*, . . 1794	1880	Byron Weston, . . 1883
1794	*Moses Gill*, May 20,† . 1800	1883	Oliver Ames, . . . 1887
1801	Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10, 1802	1887	John Q. A. Brackett, . 1890
1802	Edward H. Robbins, . 1806	1890	William H. Haile, . . 1893
1807	*Levi Lincoln*,‡ . . 1809	1893	*Roger Wolcott*,‖ . . 1897
1809	David Cobb, . . . 1810	1897	W. Murray Crane, . 1900
1810	William Gray, . . 1812	1900	John L. Bates, . . 1903
1812	William Phillips, . . 1823	1903	Curtis Guild, Jr., . . 1906
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb., . 1824	1906	Eben S. Draper, . . 1909
1824	*Marcus Morton*, July, . 1825	1909	Louis A. Frothingham, 1912
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop, . 1833	1912	Robert Luce, . . . 1913
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*, . 1836	1913	David I. Walsh, . . 1914
1836	George Hull, . . . 1843	1914	Edward P. Barry, . . 1915
1843	Henry H. Childs, . . 1844	1915	Grafton D. Cushing, . 1916
1844	John Reed, . . . 1851	1916	Calvin Coolidge, . . 1919
1851	Henry W. Cushman, . 1853	1919	Channing H. Cox, . 1921
1853	Elisha Huntington, . 1854	1921	Alvan T. Fuller, . . 1925
1854	William C. Plunkett, . 1855	1925	Frank G. Allen, . . 1929
1855	Simon Brown, . . 1856	1929	William S. Youngman, 1933
1856	Henry W. Benchley, . 1858	1933	Gaspar G. Bacon, . . 1935
1858	Eliphalet Trask, . . 1861	1935	Joseph L. Hurley, . . 1937
1861	John Z. Goodrich,Mar.29,1861	1937	Francis E. Kelly, . . 1939
1862	John Nesmith, Sept., . 1862	1939	Horace T. Cahill, . . 1945
1863	Joel Hayden, . . . 1866	1945	Robert F. Bradford, . 1947
1866	William Claflin, . . 1869	1947	Arthur W. Coolidge, . 1949
1869	Joseph Tucker, . to 1873	1949	Charles F. Jeff Sullivan 1953
1873	*Thomas Talbot*,§ . . 1875	1953	Sumner Gage Whittier .

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91
George Cabot,	1791–96
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800
Jonathan Mason,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13
Christopher Gore,	1813–16
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27
Daniel Webster,	1827–41
Rufus Choate,	1841–45
Daniel Webster,	1845–50
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74
William B. Washburn,	1874–75
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–1924
William Morgan Butler,	1924–26
David Ignatius Walsh,	1926–47
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,	1947–1953
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,‖	1953–
Caleb Strong,	1789–96
Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Dwight Foster,	1800–03
Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
James Lloyd,	1822–26
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
John Davis,	1835–41
Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
John Davis,	1845–53
Edward Everett,	1853–54
Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
David Ignatius Walsh,	1919–25
FrederickHuntingtonGillett	1925–31
Marcus A. Coolidge,	1931–37
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,	1937–44
Sinclair Weeks,¶	1944
Leverett Saltonstall,‖	1945–

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* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

¶ Mr. Lodge resigned Feb. 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1944.

‖ Mr. Saltonstall's term will expire in January, 1955; Mr. Kennedy's term will expire in January, 1959.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery,	1780–1806	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
William Tudor,	1808–10	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–49
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Edward J. Cronin,	1949–
Amasa Walker,	1851–53		

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Charles Adams, Jr.,	1871–76
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Peleg Coffin,*	1797–1801	Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	George A. Marden,	1889–94
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27	Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32	Fred J. Burrell,§	1920
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37	James Jackson,	1920–25
David Wilder,	1837–42	William S. Youngman,‖	1925–29
Thomas Russell,	1842–43	Karl H. Oliver,‖	1929
John Mills,	1843–44	John W. Haigis,‖	1929–31
Thomas Russell,	1844–45	Charles F. Hurley,¶	1931–37
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49	Karl H. Oliver,¶	1937
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51	William E. Hurley,¶	1937–43
Charles B. Hall,	1851–53	Francis X. Hurley,	1943–45
Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55	John E. Hurley,	1945–47
Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56	Laurence Curtis,	1947–49
Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61	John E. Hurley,**	1949–52
Henry K Oliver,	1861–66	Foster Furcolo,**	1952–

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖ Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

** Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5, 1952.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley,	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant,		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters,		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham,		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham,		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley,	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley,		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley,		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley,	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley,	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing,	June 29, 1722	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing,	June 26, 1729.	
(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)		
Edmund Trowbridge,	June 29, 1749	
Edmund Trowbridge,	May 14, 1762.	
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley,‡	March 25, 1767.	
Jonathan Sewall,	Nov. 18, 1767.	
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

Special Attorney-General, etc.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

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* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.
† Died May 28, 1721.
‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767
§ A refugee, 1774–75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis, ... 1801–32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine,	1780–90	Hosea M. Knowlton,	1894–1902
James Sullivan,	1790–1807	Herbert Parker,	1902–06
Barnabas Bidwell,	1807–10	Dana Malone,	1906–11
Perez Morton,	1810–32	James M. Swift,	1911–14
James T. Austin,	1832–43	Thomas J. Boynton,	1914–15
John Henry Clifford,	*1849–53	Henry C. Attwill,‖	1915–19
Rufus Choate,†	1853–54	Henry A. Wyman,‖	1919–20
John Henry Clifford,†	1854–58	J. Weston Allen,	1920–23
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858–61	Jay R. Benton,	1923–27
Dwight Foster,	1861–64	Arthur K. Reading,¶	1927–28
Chester I. Reed,‡	1864–67	Joseph E. Warner,¶	1928–35
Charles Allen,‡	1867–72	Paul A. Dever,	1935–41
Charles R. Train,	1872–79	Robert T. Bushnell,	1941–45
George Marston,	1879–83	Clarence A. Barnes,	1945–49
Edgar J. Sherman,§	1883–87	Francis E. Kelly	1949–53
Andrew J. Waterman,§	1887–91	George Fingold	1953–
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1891–94		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

‖ Vacated the office Aug 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice, June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849–54	William D. T. Trefry,	1891–92
Joseph Mitchell,	1854–55	John W. Kimball,	1892–1901
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855–56	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901–11
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856–58	John E. White,‡	1911–14
Charles White,	1858–61	Frank H. Pope,	1914–15
Levi Reed,*	1861–65	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915–31
Julius L. Clarke,	1865–66	Francis X. Hurley,	1931–35
Henry S. Briggs,	1866–70	Thomas H. Buckley,	1935–39
Charles Endicott,	1870–76	Russell A. Wood,	1939–41
Julius L. Clarke,†	1876–79	Thomas J. Buckley,	1941–
Charles R. Ladd,†	1879–91		

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	John Mills,	1826–28
Jeremiah Powell,		Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Adams,		Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*,	1830–31
Samuel Adams,	1782–85	James Fowler,	
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		William Thorndike,	1832
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833–34
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*	1835
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–90	George Bliss,	
Samuel Phillips,	1790–1801	Horace Mann,	1836–37
Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*,†	1801–02	Myron Lawrence,	1838–39
David Cobb,		Daniel P. King,	1840–41
David Cobb,	1802–05	Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06	Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*,	1843
John Bacon,	1806–07	Frederick Robinson,	
Samuel Dana,	1807–08	Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1844
Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–11	Levi Lincoln,	1845
Samuel Dana,	1811–13	William B. Calhoun,	1846–47
John Phillips,	1813–23	Zeno Scudder,	1848
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–26	Joseph Bell,	1849

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Marshall P. Wilder,	1850	George P. Lawrence,	1896–97
Henry Wilson,	1851–52	George E. Smith,	1898–1900
Charles H. Warren,	1853	Rufus A. Soule,	1901–02
Charles Edward Cook,	1854	George R. Jones,	1903–04
Henry W. Benchley,	1855	William F. Dana,	1905–06
Elihu C. Baker,	1856	William D. Chapple,	1907–08
Charles W. Upham,	1857–58	Allen T. Treadway,	1909–11
Charles A. Phelps,	1859–60	Levi H. Greenwood,	1912–13
William Claflin,	1861	Calvin Coolidge,	1914–15
John H. Clifford,	1862	Henry G. Wells,	1916–18
Jonathan E. Field,	1863–65	Edwin T. McKnight,	1919–20
Joseph A. Pond,	1866–67	Frank G. Allen,	†1921–24
George O. Brastow,	1868	Wellington Wells,	1925–28
Robert C. Pitman, *resign'd*,*	1869	Gaspar G. Bacon,	1929–32
George O. Brastow,	1869	Erland F. Fish,	1933–34
Horace H. Coolidge,	1870–72	James G. Moran,	1935–36
George B. Loring,	1873–76	Samuel H. Wragg,	1937–38
John B. D. Cogswell,	1877–79	Joseph R. Cotton,	1939–40
Robert R. Bishop,	1880–82	Angier L. Goodwin,‡	1941
George Glover Crocker,	1883	Jarvis Hunt,§	1942–44
George A. Bruce,	1884	Arthur W. Coolidge,	1945–46
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885–86	Donald W. Nicholson,||	1947
Halsey J. Boardman,	1887–88	Harris S. Richardson,¶	1948
Harris C. Hartwell,	1889	Chester A. Dolan, Jr.,	1949
Henry H. Sprague,	1890–91	Harris S. Richardson	1950
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892–93	Richard I. Furbush,	1951–
William M. Butler,	1894–95		

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.,	1780–84	Samuel F. McCleary,	1813–21
Samuel Cooper,	1785–95	Samuel F. Lyman,	1822
Edward McLane,	1796–99	Paul Willard,	1823–29
Edward Payne Hayman,	1800	Charles Calhoun,	1830–42
George Elliot Vaughan,	1801–02	Lewis Josselyn,	1843
Wendell Davis,	1803–05	Charles Calhoun,	1844–50
John D. Dunbar,	1806–07	Chauncy L. Knapp,	1851
Nathaniel Coffin,	1808–10	Francis H. Underwood,	1852
Marcus Morton,	1811–12	Charles Calhoun,	1853–54

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
† First year under biennial elections.
‡ Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).
§ Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.
|| Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).
¶ Elected Jan. 7, 1948.

Peter L. Cox,	1855–57	Henry D. Coolidge,‡	1889–1922
Stephen N. Gifford,*	1858–86	William H. Sanger,§	1922–32
E. Herbert Clapp,†	1886–88	Irving N. Hayden,‖	1932–

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	F. W. P. Greenwood,	1836
John Clark,	1781	Nehemiah Adams,	1837
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Ralph Sanger,	1838
Samuel Cooper,	1783	William M. Rogers,	1839
Joseph Eckley,	1784	Daniel M. Lord,	1840
Peter Thacher,	1785–89	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.,	1841
Samuel Stillman,	1790	Joseph H. Towne,	1842
Jeremy Belknap,	1791	William M. Rogers,	1843
Peter Thacher,	1792–1802	James F. Clarke,	1844
William Emerson,	1803–06	John T. Burrill,	1845
Thomas Baldwin,	1807	Amos Smith,	1846
Joseph S. Buckminster,	1808–10	Austin Phelps,	1847
Thomas Baldwin,	1811–12	C. A. Bartol,	1848
Joshua Huntington,	1813	Isaac P. Langworthy,	1849
Dr. John Lathrop,	1814–15	James L. T. Coolidge,	1850
Francis Parkman,	1816–17	A. L. Stone,	1851
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1818	Warren Burton,	1852
John G. Palfrey,	1819–20	J. S. D. Farnsworth,	1853
John Pierpont,	1821	A. H. Burlingham,	1854
James Walker,	1822	Lyman Whiting,	1855
William Jenks,	1823	Daniel C. Eddy,	1856
Daniel Sharp,	1824	John P. Cleveland,	1857
Samuel Barrett,	1825	Arthur Fuller,	1858
Francis Wayland,	1826	Jacob M. Manning,	1859
William Jenks,	1827–28	Joseph Marsh,	1860
R. W. Emerson,	1829	A. S. Patton,	1861
Howard Malcolm,	1830	Edward W. Clark,	1862–63
Alonzo Potter,	1831	A. A. Miner,	1864
F. W. P. Greenwood,	1832	George E. Ellis,	1865
George W. Blagden,	1833	James B. Miles,	1866
Chandler Robbins,	1834	Charles E. Reed,	1867
Hubbard Winslow,	1835	Henry Morgan,	1868

* Died April 18, 1886.

† Elected April 29, 1886, having served as assistant clerk since 1880.

‡ Died Feb. 7, 1922.

§ Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

‖ Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922.

E. N. Kirk,	1869	Edward A. Horton,‖	1904–28
J. O. Means,	1870	Charles H. Moss,¶	1928–30
S. W. Foljambe,	1871	Arthur M. Ellis,	1931–40
Edward Abbott,	1872–73	Arthur W. Olsen,	1941–42
A. M. Ide,	1874	W. Harold Deacon,	1943–44
George F. Warren,	1875	Frederick M. Eliot,	1945–48
Isaac Dunham,	1876–79	Francis A. Burke	1949–50
Edmund Dowse,*	1880–1904	Frederick M. Eliot,	1951–

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

SPEAKERS.

William Hawthorne,†	1644–45	Thomas Clarke,	1662
George Cooke,	1645	John Leverett,	1663–64
William Hawthorne,†	1646	Thomas Clarke,	1665
Robert Bridges,	1646	Richard Waldron,§	1666–68
Joseph Hill,	1647	Thomas Clarke,	1669–70
William Hawthorne,†	1648	Thomas Savage,	1671
Richard Russell,	1648	Thomas Clarke,	1672
Daniel Denison,‡	1649	Richard Waldron,§	1673
William Hawthorne,†	1650	Joshua Hubbard,	1673–74
Daniel Gookin,	1651	Richard Waldron,§	1674–75
Daniel Denison,‡	1651–52	Peter Buckley,	1675–76
Humphrey Atherton,	1653	Thomas Savage,	1677–78
Richard Russell.	1654	Richard Waldron,§	1679
Edward Johnson,	1655	John Richards,	1679–80
Richard Russell,	1656	Daniel Fisher,	1680–82
William Hawthorne,†	1657	Elisha Cooke,	1683
Richard Russell.	1658	John Wayte,	1684
Thomas Savage,	1659–60	Isaac Addington,	1685
William Hawthorne,†	1660–61	John Saffin,	1686

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes,	1689	William Bond,	1691–92
John Bowles,	1689–90	Penn Townsend,	1692
Penn Townsend,	1690–91		

* Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.

† Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.

‡ Also spelled Dennison.

§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

‖ Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928.

¶ Elected Feb. 7, 1928.

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond,	1692–93	John Clark,	1721–24
Nathaniel Byfield,	1693–94	William Dudley,	1724–29
Nehemiah Jewett,	1694–95	John Quincy,	1729–41
William Bond,	1695–96	William Fairfield,	1741
Penn Townsend,	1696–97	John Hobson,	1741–42
Nathaniel Byfield,	1698	Thomas Cushing,	1742–46
James Converse,	1699–1700	Thomas Hutchinson,	1746–49
John Leverett,	1700–01	Joseph Dwight,	1749–50
Nehemiah Jewett,	1701–02	Thomas Hubbard,	1750–59
James Converse,	1702–05	Samuel White,	1759–60
Thomas Oakes,	1705–07	James Otis,	1760–62
John Burrill,	1707	Timothy Ruggles,	1762–64
Thomas Oliver,	1708–09	Samuel White,	1764–66
John Clark,	1709–11	Thomas Cushing,*	1766–74
John Burrill,	1711–20	James Warren,	1775–78
Elisha Cooke,	1720	John Pickering,	1778–79
Timothy Lindall,	1720–21	John Hancock,	1779–80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1780–82	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782–83	Levi Lincoln,	1822–23
Tristram Dalton,	1783–84	William C. Jarvis,	1823–25
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784–85	Timothy Fuller,	1825–26
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785–86	William C. Jarvis,	1826–28
Artemas Ward,	1786–87	William B. Calhoun,	1828–34
James Warren,	1787–88	Julius Rockwell,	1835–37
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788–89	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838–40
David Cobb,	1789–93	George Ashmun,	1841
Edward H. Robbins,	1793–1802	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
John Coffin Jones,	1802–03	Daniel P. King,	1843
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803–05	Thomas Kinnicut, *res'n'd*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1805–06	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844–46
Perez Morton,	1806–08	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Timothy Bigelow,	1808–10	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848–49
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810–11	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811–12	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851–52
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	George Bliss,	1853
Timothy Bigelow,	1812–20	Otis P. Lord,	1854
Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820–21	Daniel C. Eddy,	1855
Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821–22	Charles A. Phelps,	1856–57

* Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742–46.

Julius Rockwell,	1858	James J. Myers,	1900–03
Charles Hale,	1859	Louis A. Frothingham,	1904–05
John A. Goodwin,	1860–61	John N. Cole,	1906–08
Alexander H. Bullock,	1862–65	Joseph Walker,	1909–11
James M. Stone,	1866–67	Grafton D. Cushing,	1912–14
Harvey Jewell,	1868–71	Channing H. Cox,	1915–18
John E. Sanford,	1872–75	Joseph E. Warner,	1919–20
John D. Long,	1876–78	Benjamin Loring Young,*	1921–24
Levi C. Wade,	1879	John C. Hull,	1925–28
Charles J. Noyes,	1880–82	Leverett Saltonstall,	1929–36
George A. Marden,	1883–84	Horace T. Cahill,	1937–38
John Q. A. Brackett,	1885–86	Christian A. Herter,	1939–42
Charles J. Noyes,	1887–88	Rudolph F. King,	1943–44
William E. Barrett,	1889–93	Frederick B. Willis,†	1945–48
George v. L. Meyer,	1894–96	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	1949–52
John L. Bates,	1897–99	Charles Gibbons	1953–

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw,	1780–81	William Stowe,	1854
George Richards Minot,	1782–91	Henry A. Marsh,	1855
Henry Warren,	1792–1802	William E. P. Haskell,	1856
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1803–05	William Stowe,	1857–61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1806–07	William S. Robinson,	1862–72
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1808–09	Charles H. Taylor,	1873
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1810–11	George A. Marden,	1874–82
Benjamin Pollard,	1812–21	Edward A. McLaughlin,	1883–95
Pelham W. Warren,	1822–31	George T. Sleeper,	1896
Luther S. Cushing,	1832–43	James W. Kimball,‡	1897–1928
Charles W. Storey,	1844–50	Frank E. Bridgman,§	1928–1939
Lewis Josselyn,	1851–52	Lawrence R. Grove,‖	1939–
William Schouler,	1853		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	Samuel Stillman,	1790
John Clark,	1781	Jeremy Belknap,	1791
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Peter Thacher,	1792–93
Samuel Cooper,	1783	Samuel Stillman,	1794–95
Joseph Eckley,	1784	Peter Thacher,	1796–99
Peter Thacher,	1785–89	Thomas Baldwin,	1800–01

* First year under biennial elections.

† Resigned November 9, 1948.

‡ Died April 4, 1928.

§ Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‖ Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928.

John T. Kirkland,	1802	Edwin H. Chapin,	1842
Thomas Baldwin,	1803	Edward N. Kirk,	1843
John T. Kirkland,	1804	Frederic D. Huntington,	1843
Thomas Baldwin,	1805–07	Austin Phelps,	1844
Charles Lowell,	1808	Chandler Robbins,	1845
John Lathrop,	1809	William Hague,	1845
Thomas Baldwin,	1810	William Jenks,	1846
Elijah R. Sabin,	1811	Samuel D. Robbins,	1846
Horace Holly,	1812	George Richards,	1847
Joshua Huntington,	1813	Silas Aiken,	1848
Samuel Cary,	1814	S. Hale Higgins,	1848
Samuel C. Thacher,	1815	Rollin H. Neale,	1849
Asa Eaton,	1816	Henry V. Degen,	1850
Daniel Sharp,	1817	George M. Randall,	1851
Thomas Baldwin,	1818	Rufus W. Clark,	1852
William Jenks,	1819–26	Stephen Lovell,	1853
George Ripley,	1827	Arthur B. Fuller,	1854
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1828	John H. Twombly,	1855
—— ——*	1829	Abraham D. Merrill,	1856
Joseph Tuckerman,	1830	Daniel Foster,	1857
—— ——†	1831	Warren Burton,	1858
Ralph W. Emerson,	1832	Thomas Dodge,	1859
Howard Malcolm,	1832–33	Warren Burton,	1860
Edward T. Taylor,	1834	Andrew L. Stone,	1861
George W. Blagden,	1835	Phineas Stowe,	1862
Ezra S. Gannett,	1835	George S. Ball,	1863
Samuel K. Lothrop,	1836	David Bremner,	1864
William M. Rogers,	1836	Samuel F. Upham,	1865
Baron Stow,	1837	Noah M. Gaylord,	1866
Thomas S. King,	1837	Pliny Wood,	1867
Ephraim Peabody,	1838	William R. Alger,	1868
George W. Blagden,	1839	Orin T. Walker,	1869
Otis A. Skinner,	1839	John A. M. Chapman,	1870
Joy H. Fairchild,	1840	Charles C. Sewall,	1871
Benjamin Whittemore,	1840	Warren H. Cudworth,	1872
Joseph H. Towne,	1841	Robert G. Seymour,	1873–78
Robert C. Waterston,	1842	Daniel W. Waldron,	1879–1918

* There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

† There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

William F. Dusseault,	1919–22	Cornelius P. Trowbridge,	1939–42
Donald B. Aldrich,	1923–24	Howard P. Horn,§	1943
Harry W. Kimball,	1925–28	Howard P. Bozarth,§	1943–44
Gardiner M. Day,	1929	Elmore Brown,	1945–48
Abbot Peterson,	1930–32	Richard J. Quinlan,	1949–52
Dan Huntington Fenn,	1933–36	Arthur Joseph Snow	1952–
J. Caleb Justice,	1937–38		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.*

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59	David T. Remington,	1904–09
John Morrissey,	1859–74	Thomas F. Pedrick,‡	1910–20
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85	James Beatty,‡	1920
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900	Charles O. Holt,¶	1921–49
Charles G. Davis.†	1901–03	Arthur R. Driscoll,	1949–

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR THE HOUSE.

Octave O. Desmarais,‖ 1949—52

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* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780–81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

§ Resigned April 29, 1943. Mr. Bozarth was appointed to fill the vacancy, May 18, 1943.

¶ Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy, August 31, 1949.

‖ The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832, ...	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833, ...	2	28	86	574
1834, ...	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836, ...	6	16	102	619
1837, ...	4	20	107	635
1838, ...	3	25	113	480
1839, ...	2	10	99	521
1840, ...	1	March 24	84	521
1841, ...	6	18	72	397
1842,*	5	3	58	336
1843, ...	4	24	80	352

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938 to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency; one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of public assembly; and one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1844,	January 3	March 16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859,*	5	April 6	92	–
1860,*	4	4	92	–
1861,*	2	11	100	–
1862,	1	30	120	–
1863,*	7	29	113	–
1864,	6	May 14	130	–
1865,	4	17	137	–
1866,	3	30	147	–
1867,	2	June 1	150	–
1868,	1	12	164	–
1869,	6	24	170	–
1870,	5	23	170	–
1871,	4	May 31	148	–
1872,*	3	7	126	–
1873,	1	June 12	163	–
1874,	7	30	175	–
1875,	6	May 19	134	–
1876,	5	April 28	115	–
1877,	3	May 17	135	–
1878,	2	17	136	–
1879,	1	April 30	120	–
1880,	7	24	109	–
1881,*	5	May 13	129	–
1882,	4	27	144	–
1883,	3	July 27	206	–
1884,	2	June 4	155	–
1885,	7	19	164	–
1886,	6	30	176	–
1887,	5	16	163	–
1888,	4	May 29	147	–
1889,	2	June 7	157	–
1890,	1	July 2	183	–
1891,	7	June 11	156	–

* See note on page 325.

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1892	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893	4	9	157	107	107
1894	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896	1	10	162	112	112
1897	6	12	158	108	110
1898	5	23	170	115	120
1899	4	3	151	104	104
1900	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901*	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902	1	28	179	123	124
1903	7	26	171	119	121
1904	6	9	156	109	110
1905	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907	2	28	178	125	125
1908	1	13	165	117	119
1909	6	19	165	116	116
1910	5	15	162	114	114
1911	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913	1	20	171	120	120
1914	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916*	5	2	150	105	105
1917	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919*	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920*	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922	4	June 13	161	110	111
1923	3	May 26	144	99	99
1924	2	June 5	156	108	110
1925	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926	6	29	144	86	102
1927	5	April 28	114	69	78

* See note on page 325.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1928 . .	January 4	July 25	204	105	124
1929 . .	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930* . .	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931* . .	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932 . .	6	7	154	92	106
1933* . .	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934 . .	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935 . .	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936 . .	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937 . .	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938* . .	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939† . .	4	12	221	107	145
1941* . .	1	Nov. 1	305	166	170
1943* . .	6	June 12	158	89	90
1945‡ . .	3	July 25	204	119	119
1946 . .	2	June 15	165	98	98
1947 . .	1	July 1	182	111	109
1948 . .	7	June 19	165	97	96
1949 . .	5	Aug. 31	239	140	152
1950 . .	4	Aug. 19	228	135	136
1951 . .	3	Nov. 17	319	179	189
1952* . .	2	July 5	186	89	103
1953 . .	7				

* See note on extra sessions on page 325.

† First year of biennial session.

‡ First year of return to annual sessions.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED

[Corrected to January, 1953.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked * are open only during the summer months.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet.*	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston 34,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Antassawamock Neck,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Arlington 74,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Army,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.
Ashfield.	Ashfield,	Franklin.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown.	Bristol.
Astor 23,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale 66,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Babson Park,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Back Bay Annex, 17,†	Boston	Suffolk.
Baker's Island,*	Salem,	Essex.
Baldwinville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beach,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont 78,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Braintree 84,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton 35,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline 46,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge 38,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge A39 (Campt.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge B40 (N. Cam.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge C41 (E. Cam.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Camp Edwards,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charles Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown 29,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea 50,†	Chelsea,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill 67,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Cleghorn,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Clifford	New Bedford	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Craigville,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Crescent Beach,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,*	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushing Veterans' Administration Hospital.	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Dodgeville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Dorchester 22,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dorchester Center 24,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
East Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
East Boston 28,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
East Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
East Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	East Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglas,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
East Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Longmeadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Watertown,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
East Weymouth 89,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Edgemere,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex 12,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Everett 49,†	Everett,	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fairlawn,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Fairview,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,*	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Federal Reserve,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Devens,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Globe Village,	Southbridge,	Berkshire.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall 21,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hamilton Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street 13,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate.	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park 36,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain 30,†	Boston.	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendall Square 42,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Kenmore,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,*	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington 73,†	Lexington,	Middlesex.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Little Neck,*	Ipswich,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Long Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Longmeadow,	Longmeadow,	Hampden.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden 48,†	Malden,	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan 26,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford 55,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Melrose 76,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Menemsha,*	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton 86,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Milton Lower Mills 87,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montville,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Morningdale,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Mount Hermon,	Gill,	Franklin.
Mount Saint James,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Navy Yard,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Needham 92,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
Needham Heights 94,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton 58,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Center 59,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands 61,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls 62,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls 64,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newtonville 60,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,*	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal Annex 14,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
North Quincy 71,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
North Weymouth 91,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parkwood Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth,
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Pinehurst Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Popponesset Beach,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quincy 69,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville 37,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Receiving,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere 51,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale 31,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury 19,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing 20,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,*	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandhills,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Essex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,*	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Soldiers Field 63,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville 43,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston 27,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Braintree 85,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Waltham,†	Waltham,	Middlesex.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth 90,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
State House 33,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Stoneham 80,†	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Tremont Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Uphams Corner 25,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
U. S. Public Health Service Hospital,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Veterans' Administration Hospital†	Boston	Suffolk.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban 68,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham 54,†	Waltham,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Watertown 72,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverly 79,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.
Webster Square,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Wellesley 81,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills 82,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,*	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton 65,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Weston 93,†	Weston,	Middlesex.
Westover Air Force Base,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury 32,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
West Side,	Worcester,	Worcester.
West Somerville 44,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth 88,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill 45,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
Winthrop 52,†	Winthrop,	Suffolk.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston 70,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner*, — 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court. Under chapter 436 of the Acts of 1949, the special judge of probate and insolvency for Hampshire County may act in the counties of Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the Acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required

to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

By the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover and Andover, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless during that period he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice is revoked.

[Corrected to February 26, 1953.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, Barnstable.

Judge of the Probate and Insolvency — Collen C. Campbell, Hyannis.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Kenrick A. Sparrow, South Orleans.
Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Sheriff — Donald P. Tulloch, West Harwich.
Clerk of Courts — Donald G. Trayser, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerk — Barbara Holmes Neil, Barnstable.
County Treasurer — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Register of Deeds — Dean S. Sears, East Dennis.
Assistant Register — Helen Hughes Macomber, Barnstable.
County Commissioners —

Walter R. Nickerson, South Dennis	Term expires	January,		1955
H. Heyworth Backus, Centerville	"	"	"	1957
William J. Lockhart, Falmouth	"	"	"	1957

Master in Chancery —

Harold W. Williams, Barnstable	Term expires	April,		1953

Public Administrators —

Henry L. Murphy, Barnstable	Term expires	August,		1954
John P. Sylvia, Jr., Falmouth	"	"	March,	1955
John H. Paine, Harwich	"	"	November,	1957
Charles McGrath, Barnstable	"	"	"	1957
Charles E. Frazier, Wellfleet	"	"	December,	1957

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, Pittsfield.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — F. Anthony Hanlon, Adams.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James W. Carolan, Pittsfield.
Assistant Register — Helen S. Purnell, Pittsfield.
Sheriff — J. Bruce McIntyre, Pittsfield.
Clerk of Courts — Nelson A. Foot, Jr., Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — Irene Sauvé, Adams.
County Treasurer — John J. Shields, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Registers of Deeds —
Middle District, Harold F. Goggins, Pittsfield.
Northern District, James P. Carlow, North Adams.
Southern District, Josephine B. Le Blanc, Great Barrington.
Assistant Registers —
Middle District, Marjorie E. Bowerman, Pittsfield.
Northern District, Hectorine A. SanSoucie, Adams.
Southern District, Miriam F. Wilcoxson, Great Barrington.

County Commissioners —

John Henderson, Clarksburg	Term expires	January,		1955
John F. Shea, Pittsfield	"	"		1957
Clinton J. Foster, Stockbridge	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Albert S. Silverman, Pittsfield	Term expires	October,		1953
Francis M. McMahon, Pittsfield	"	"	January,	1955
Joseph W. Keresey, West Stockbridge	"	"	May,	1955
Emil Ober, Adams	"	"	August,	1955
John Barry, Pittsfield	"	"	January,	1958

Public Administrators —

Edwin F. McLaughlin, Pittsfield	Term expires	December,		1953
Benjamin Apkin, North Adams	"	"	January,	1956
Roger A. Sala, North Adams	"	"	May,	1956
Jacob S. Aronson, Pittsfield	"	"	July,	1956
Thomas F. Conneally, Great Barrington	"	"	December,	1956

BRISTOL COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.
Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — William E. Fuller, Fall River.
Walter L. Considine, New Bedford.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Fall River.
Assistant Registers —
Emily A. Macomber, Freetown.
Grace E. Avila, Taunton.
Sheriff — Patrick H. Dupuis, New Bedford.
Clerk of Courts — Charles E. Harrington, New Bedford.
Assistant Clerk — Douglas C. Law, Fall River.
Second Assistant Clerk — Marcellus D. Lemaire, Taunton.
Third Assistant Clerk — Alice L. Fuller, Taunton.
County Treasurer — Ernest W. Kilroy, Fall River.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Harold A. Goff, Rehoboth.
Southern District, Lawrence W. Caton, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Paul V. McDonough, Fall River.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Bertha M. O'Keefe, Taunton.
Southern District, John D. Egan, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Alice Gagne, Fall River.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Commissioners —

Arthur R. Machado, Fall River	Term expires	January,	1955
Leo H. Coughlin, Taunton	"	"	1957
Charles A. Frates, New Bedford	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

William C. Crossley, Fall River	Term expires	July,	1953
Richard J. Hatchfield, North Easton	"	January,	1954
Jack London, New Bedford	"	March,	1957
Hector Demers, Taunton	"	January,	1958
Thomas F. Maguire, Fall River	"	"	1958

Public Administrators —

Roy C. Westgate, Fall River	Term expires	May,	1953
Milton C. Epstein, Fall River	"	December,	1953
William S. Downey, New Bedford	"	January,	1954
Andrew P. Doyle, New Bedford	"	"	1954
Francis D. O'Brien, Fall River	"	December,	1957

DUKES COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Herbert M. Chase, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.
Sheriff — David J.McBride, Edgartown.
Clerk of Courts — James A. Boyle, Tisbury.
Assistant Clerk — Sophia B. Campos, Tisbury.
County Treasurer — Allan Keniston, West Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —

Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury	Term expires	January,	1955
Antone H. Alley, Oak Bluffs	"	"	1957
Kenneth T. Galley, Edgartown	"	"	1957

Public Administrator —

Harry Perlstein, Tisbury	Term expires	February,	1953

ESSEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John V. Phelan, Lynn.
John A. Costello, Andover.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Costello, North Andover.
Assistant Register — Arthur D. Fowler, Marblehead.
Second Assistant Register — William J. Greenler, Jr., Boxford.
Third Assistant Register — Albert F. Pashby, Swampscott.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Earl E. Wells, Lynn.
Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Andover.
Assistant Clerk — Charles H. Metcalf, Beverly.
Second Assistant Clerk — Melville Rowland, Salem.
Third Assistant Clerk — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Raymond W. Schlapp, Methuen.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Herbert W. Levesque, Danvers.
County Treasurer — Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence.
Southern District, A. Franklin Priest, Haverhill.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Helen M. Lyons, Lawrence.
Southern District, Carl C. Emery, Newburyport.
Leo H. Jones, Salem.
County Commissioners —

Arthur A. Thompson, Methuen	Term expires	January,	1955
J. Fred Manning, Lynn	"	"	1957
C. F. Nelson Pratt, Saugus	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Philip De Biasio, Haverhill	Term expires	March,	1953
Garfield R. Morgan, Lynn	"	January,	1954
Chester A. Green, Salem	"	February,	1954
John A. McNiff, Lawrence	"	"	1954
George Ankeles, Peabody	"	March,	1954
Mario J. Lucchesi, Lawrence	"	"	1955
Philip J. Durkin, Salem	"	August,	1955
Harvey Lawrence Jodrey, Jr., Rockport	"	July,	1956
David N. Roach, Lynn	"	January,	1957
Walter E. Mondale, Andover	"	"	1958
Lawrence E. Duane, Beverly	"	"	1958

Public Administrators —

Weston U. Friend, Gloucester	Term expires	December,	1953
Guy Newhall, Lynn	"	"	1953
Charles E. Halliday, Salem	"	January,	1954
Jacob Shinberg, Haverhill	"	"	1956
Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence	"	November,	1957

Trial Justices — Charles W. Trembly, North Andover; Richard K. Gordon, Andover; Edward J. Murphy, Nahant; John H. Green, Marblehead; Charles Carroll Cunningham, Saugus.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Timothy M. Hayes, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Lawrence A. Comins, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Margaret H. Bellows, Greenfield.
Sheriff — Michael W. Carroll, Erving.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Beulah U. Clifford, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — Gerard M. Fritz, Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — Fred B. Dole, Shelburne.
Assistant Register — Helen G. Johnson, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —

Samuel U. Streeter, Greenfield	Term expires	January,		1955
Carlos Allen, Deerfield	"	"	"	1957
Harry F. Koch, Shelburne	"	"	"	1957

Master in Chancery —

Felix J. Cerrato, Greenfield	Term expires	May,		1955

Public Administrators —

Ralph C. Mahar, Orange	Term expires	December,		1953
Harvey B. Kramer, Greenfield	"	"	June,	1954
Sebastian J. Ruggeri, Greenfield	"	"	March,	1956
Lucy N. Sokolaski, Deerfield	"	"	July,	1956
Norman J. Callahan, Greenfield	"	"	November,	1957

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, Springfield.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Thomas H. Stapleton, Agawam.
Donald M. Macauley, Longmeadow.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Lyons, Springfield.
Assistant Registers —
Katherine M. Connell, Springfield.
Kirby S. Baker, Springfield.
Evelyn C. Lavalette, Feeding Hills.
Sheriff — David J. Manning, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Edward G. Shea, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — Edward J. Farrell, West Springfield.
Second Assistant Clerk — Edward J. McKay, Russell.
Third Assistant Clerk — Helen Z. Greeley, Springfield.
County Treasurer — Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield.
Register of Deeds — John Pierce Lynch, Springfield.
Assistant Registers —
Susan C. McKenna, Springfield.
Blanche Q. Cary, Springfield.
County Commissioners —

Thomas F. Sullivan, Springfield	Term expires	January,		1955
William F. Stapleton, Holyoke	"	"	"	1957
Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Stephen S. Soja, Springfield	Term expires	August,		1954
Raymond J. Rosa, West Springfield	"	"	January,	1955
Patricia Smith, Palmer	"	"	April,	1957
Harry Lasker, Springfield	"	"	May,	1957
Arthur Paroshinsky, Springfield	"	"	"	1957

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Public Administrators —

Norman L. Stepno, Holyoke	Term expires	December,		1953
Vincent P. Pessolano, Springfield	"	"	August,	1954
Robert W. King, Longmeadow	"	"	December,	1955
John J. Moriarty, Holyoke	"	"	June,	1956
Bernard T. O'Connor, Springfield	"	"	"	1957

Trial Justice — James P. Cormack, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — William M. Welch, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frank E. Tuit, II, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Kathleen A. Flynn, Northampton.
Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Grace T. Hawksley, Florence.
Assistant Clerk — Martha E. Kleasner, Northampton.
County Treasurer — Howard A. Banner, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Raymond A. Warner, Williamsburg.
Assistant Register — Katherine O'C. O'Donnell, Northampton.
County Commissioners —

Hiram H. Brownell, Northampton	Term expires	January,		1955
John R. Callaghan, Jr., Hadley	"	"	"	1957
Raymond A. Lyman, Easthampton	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

James C. O'Donnell, Northampton	Term expires	January,		1956
Edwin P. Dunphy, Northampton	"	"	July,	1956
John J. O'Connell, Northampton	"	"	"	1956

Public Administrators —

Jesse A. G. Andre, Northampton	Term expires	November,		1953
William H. Brownell, Northampton	"	"	December,	1953
Robert T. Doyle, Northampton	"	"	August,	1954
John R. Callahan, Jr., Hadley	"	"	July,	1955
David F. Keefe, Northampton	"	"	May,	1957

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont.
Frederick V. McMenimen, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Butler, Wakefield.
Assistant Register — Ernest M. Hodgdon, Medford.
Second Assistant Register — Edmund H. Gunther, Chelmsford.
Third Assistant Register — Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ashland.
Fourth Assistant Register — Charles H. Randall, Jr., Melrose.
Fifth Assistant Register — Warren J. FitzGerald, Belmont.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Howard E. Fitzpatrick, Malden.
Clerk of Courts — Charles T. Hughes, Medford.
Assistant Clerk — Frederick O. Davis, Cambridge.
Second Assistant Clerk — Fred A. Beals, Jr., Scituate.
Third Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Edith M. White, Lexington.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Harold E. Lyons, Westford.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Raymond E. Powell, Cambridge.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Walter T. Johnson, Medford.
Eighth Assistant Clerk — Paul Sostek, Malden.
County Treasurer — Charles P. Howard, Reading.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Frederick J. Finnegan, Lowell.
Southern District, William B. Bailey, Somerville.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, William L. Muldoon, Lowell.
Southern District, Ralph A. Nellson, Medford.
County Commissioners —

Thomas B. Brennan, Medford	Term expires	January,		1955
William G. Andrew, Cambridge	"	"	"	1957
Herbert H. Applin, Watertown	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Louis A. Desmarais, Lowell	Term expires	May,		1953
Ralph C. Harper, Malden	"	"	July,	1953
James V. Smith, Waltham	"	"	February,	1954
Wilbur F. Nixon, Cambridge	"	"	"	1954
Fred L. Williams, Marlborough	"	"	"	1954
James P. Gallagher, Newton	"	"	March,	1954
Frederick J. Gillis, Lowell	"	"	"	1954
John F. Donohue, Lowell	"	"	June,	1955
Alice D. Sullivan, Watertown	"	"	January,	1956
Lawrence E. Corcoran, Arlington	"	"	September,	1956
Roy C. Papalia, Watertown	"	"	January,	1958

Public Administrators —

Benjamin M. Piecewicz, Maynard	Term expires	March,		1953
Danforth W. Comins, Concord	"	"	"	1953
Loomis Patrick, Newton	"	"	December,	1953
Louis H. Glaser, Malden	"	"	March,	1956
P. Harold Ready, Lowell	"	"	January,	1957
Louis L. Bobrick, Arlington	"	"	August,	1957

Trial Justices —
William P. Walsh, Hudson; Francis V. Terry, Hopkinton.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.
Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, 2d.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Nelson O. Dunham.
Clerk of Courts — Wesley A. Fordyce.
County Treasurer — James Allen Backus.
Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett.
Public Administrator —
James K. Glidden . . . Term expires November, 1957

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
James F. Reynolds, Quincy.
William J. Hickey, Jr., Brookline.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Alfred E. Henderson, Dedham.
Assistant Register — Anna E. Hirsch, Dedham.
Second Assistant Register — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.
Third Assistant Register — Edgar W. Stiles, Weymouth.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Wragg, Needham.
Clerk of Courts — Willis A. Neal, Canton.
Assistant Clerk — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.
County Treasurer — Raymond C. Warmington, Quincy.
Register of Deeds — L. Thomas Shine, Dedham.
Assistant Register — Charles N. Ross, Quincy.
County Commissioners —

Clayton W. Nash, Weymouth .	Term expires		January,	1955
Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline .	"	"	"	1957
Russell T. Bates, Quincy . .	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Edward M. McMahon, Braintree .	Term expires		March,	1954
Timothy Lyons, Randolph . .	"	"	August,	1954
Harry W. Vozella, Franklin . .	"	"	"	1954
John J. Kilduff, Quincy . .	"	"	January,	1956
John Torrey Kenney, Needham .	"	"	"	1956
Maurice Tobey, Brookline . .	"	"	"	1958

Public Administrators —

Joseph H. Cordella, Milton . .	Term expires		February,	1953
Charles J. Kickham, Jr., Brookline	"	"	December,	1953
David H. Bloom, Brookline . .	"	"	January,	1954
Morton M. Goldfine, Brookline .	"	"	August,	1954
Paul S. Carosi, Quincy . .	"	"	September,	1957

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry K. Stone, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Walter H. Gilday, Brockton.
Assistant Register — Barbara F. Dickson, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Charles H. Robbins, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — George C. P. Olsson, Plymouth.
Assistant Clerk — Robert S. Prince, Brockton.
County Treasurer — Charles W. Williams, Brockton.
Register of Deeds — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.
Assistant Register — Frank E. Parris, Pembroke.
County Commissioners —

Leo F. Nourse, Bridgewater	Term expires	January,		1955
Elva M. Bent, Brockton	"	"	"	1957
Norman G. MacDonald, Hanson	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

Albert C. Doyle, Brockton	Term expires	January,		1954
Daniel A. Shea, Jr., Hingham	"	"	March,	1954
Luke F. Kelley, Middleborough	"	"	"	1954
James H. Fitzgerald, Brockton	"	"	May,	1955
Daniel A. Sullivan, Hull	"	"	"	1955
Amedeo O. Collari, Plymouth	"	"	August,	1955

Public Administrators —

I. Manuel Rubin, Brockton	Term expires	December,		1953
Frederick H. Balboni, Bridgewater	"	"	June,	1954
Henry C. Gill, Brockton	"	"	September,	1956
Abraham S. Feinberg	"	"	March,	1957
Thomas F. Quinn, Plymouth	"	"	November,	1957

SUFFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Frederick J. Dillon, Boston.
John V. Mahoney, Boston.
Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., Boston.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Sullivan, Boston.
Assistant Register — John A. Griffin, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Mary W. Daly, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Henry J. Allen, Boston.
Fourth Assistant Register — Joseph J. Cummings, Boston.
Fifth Assistant Register — James E. Pumphret, Boston.
Sheriff — Frederick R. Sullivan, Boston.
*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Boston.
*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — Frank H. Hallett, Braintree.
Second Assistant Clerk — Daniel D. Donnelly, Boston.

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* For the County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Thomas Dorgan, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — William M. Prendible, Boston.
County Treasurer — Daniel M. Driscoll, Boston.*
County Auditor — Charles J. Fox, Boston.†
Register of Deeds — Leo J. Sullivan, Boston.
Assistant Register — Joseph D. Coughlin, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — John J. Mahoney, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Daniel Danick, Boston.
Fourth Assistant Register — Edward T. Cady, Boston.
Technical Assistant — Jacob M. Levenson, Boston.
Masters in Chancery —

Elinor Patterson Kelleher, Boston	Term expires	January,	1955
Eli M. Levine, Chelsea	"	March,	1955
Benjamin Gargill, Boston	"	January,	1956
Irving Perlman, Chelsea	"	March,	1956
Thomas Corey, Boston	"	May,	1956
Joseph J. Fahey, Boston	"	July,	1956
Carmine Ruggiero, Boston	"	January,	1957
Owen Gallagher, Boston	"	"	1958
John E. Connelly, Boston	"	"	1958
Jeremiah F. Murphy, Jr., Winthrop	"	"	1958
Joseph Francis Feeney, Boston	"	"	1958
George Locus, Boston	"	February,	1958

Public Administrators —

Paul H. Snow, Boston	Term expires	August,	1953
Elias F. Shamon, Boston	"	November,	1953
Frederick H. Reinstein, Revere	"	December,	1953
Vincent J. Cosgrove, Boston	"	May,	1955
John W. Schenck, Boston	"	February,	1957
Paul J. Burns, Boston	"	September,	1957

NOTE. — The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Municipal Council of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities, and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.
George E. Rice, Spencer.

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* Treasurer of the city of Boston.
† Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Register of Probate and Insolvency — F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester.
Assistant Registers —
Roger Hamilton, Worcester.
Katherine G. Doherty, Worcester.
Robert E. Reiman, Worcester.
Sheriff — William A. Bennett, Worcester.
Clerk of Courts — Philip S. Smith, Leicester.
Assistant Clerk — (Vacant).
Second Assistant Clerk — Wilfred B. Feiga, Worcester.
Third Assistant Clerk — Carl L. Greenslit, Charlton.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — James J. Joyce, Worcester.
County Treasurer — Alexander G. Lajoie, Worcester.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, Robert R. Gallagher, Worcester.
Assistant Registers —
Worcester District, { Charles J. Buckley, Worcester.
Richard F. Sheridan, Millville.

County Commissioners —

Edward P. Bird, Fitchburg	Term expires	January,		1955
Francis E. Cassidy, Webster	"	"	"	1957
Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester	"	"	"	1957

Masters in Chancery —

George E. Proulx, Leominster	Term expires	May,		1955
George M. Laughnane, Southbridge	"	"	September,	1956
Joseph V. Langevin, Southbridge	"	"	June,	1957
Joseph E. McGuire, Worcester	"	"	"	1957
Lawrence H. Fisher, Worcester	"	"	January,	1958
Thomas M. Dooling, Fitchburg	"	"	"	1958
William H. Cassidy, 2nd., Dudley	"	"	"	1958

Public Administrators —

Don Day Swain, Worcester	Term expires	March,		1953
Charles N. Dewey, Worcester	"	"	January,	1954
Austin J. Kittredge, Clinton	"	"	February,	1954
Mary S. Dumas, Worcester	"	"	March,	1955
Edward J. McCabe, Worcester	"	"	"	1957

Trial Justices — Francis X. Reidy, Hardwick; Anthony L. Salvadore, Barre.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

Francis E. Cassidy, Worcester County	Term expires	August 31,		1953
Leo F. Nourse, Hampden County	"	"	"	1954
Carlos Allen, Franklin County	"	"	"	1955

Francis X. Lang, Director of Accounts.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]
(Corrected to March 26, 1953.)

Barnstable County.

District.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Carroll H. Keene, Chatham, 1954.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Earle H. Webster, Barnstable, 1956. *Associates*, Joseph T. Boyle, Barnstable, 1953; Edwin P. Tripp, Falmouth, 1954.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Thomas F. Perry, Provincetown, 1956.

Berkshire County.

District.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — George T. Mullen, North Adams, 1956. *Associate*, Arthur W. Burckel, Adams, 1960.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Albert C. England, Pittsfield, 1960. *Associate*, Antonio P. Desautels, Pittsfield, 1956.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — George S. Wickham, Lee, 1954. *Associate*, Edward R. Messer, Lenox, 1954.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — T. Frank Marnell, Great Barrington, 1959. *Associate*, Thomas J. Gilligan, Jr., Great Barrington, 1960.

Bristol County.

District.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Daniel J. Kiley, North Attleborough, 1959. *Associate*, Isadore Altman, North Attleborough, 1958.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Andrew J. Leddy, Taunton, 1958. *Associate*, Menahem Cooperstein, Taunton, 1958.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Thomas E. Boylan, Fall River, 1953. *Associate*, Thomas H. Sullivan, Fall River, 1957.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — William Rosen, New Bedford, 1956. *Associate*, Joseph U. Paquin, New Bedford, 1955.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Robert W. Nevin, Edgartown 1954. *Associate*, Donald R. Mills, Edgartown, 1954.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Joseph Frisch, Tisbury, 1958. *Associate* (Vacancy).
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — Thomas C. Cosgrove, Tisbury, 1958.

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — John J. Egan, Gloucester, 1953. *Associate*, George Pohas, Gloucester, 1953.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — Brainard F. Conley, Ipswich, 1960. *Associate*, Burleigh B. Mansfield, Ipswich, 1954.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Daniel Lyons Leary, Newburyport, 1958. *Associate*, James F. Whitten, Amesbury, 1955.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — John P. Creed, Haverhill, 1957. *Associate*, John D. Shinberg, Haverhill, 1957.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — John T. Batal, Andover, 1959. *Associate*, Paul A. Oskar, Lawrence, 1959.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1955. *Associate*, Raymond Root, Groveland, 1954.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Whitman G. Stickney, Beverly, 1960. *Associate*, Samuel M. Albert, Beverly, 1960.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Ralph P. McCarthy, Peabody, 1957. *Associate*, Ralph E. Foss, Peabody, 1956.
9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Joseph A. Di Clerico, Nahant, 1958. *Associate*, Hugh F. Broderick, Lynn, 1958.
10. — Salem and Marblehead. — J. Robert Shaughnessy, Salem, 1960. *Associate*, Arthur W. O'Neil, Salem, 1960.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — John W. Bennett, Gill, 1958. *Associate*, Kirke L. Alexander, Orange, 1957.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Howard M. Kemp, Greenfield, 1955. *Associate*, Henry A. Rys, Montague, 1955.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — John H. Olson, Colrain, 1959. *Associate*, (*vacancy*),

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Richard J. Hunt, Palmer, 1954. *Associate*, Benjamin Schneider, Monson, 1955.
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — William A. R. Chapin, Springfield, 1955. *Associate*, William F. Geran, West Springfield, 1957.
3. — Holyoke. — Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1958. *Associate*, George L. Ross, Holyoke, 1958.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Arthur J. Logie, Westfield, 1956. *Associate*, Leonard Smith, Westfield, 1960.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Lorenzo A. Remy, Chicopee, 1954. *Associate*, Meran Nakashian, Ludlow, 1954.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1957. *Associate*, John M. Murphy, Northampton, 1953.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — James B. Ryan, Easthampton, 1956. *Associate*, John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1957.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — Maurice Kennedy, Hadley, 1960. *Associate*, H. Sheldon Clapp, Amherst, 1955.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield,* Greenwich,* Prescott* and Ware. — Joseph V. Kowalski, Ware, 1957. *Associate*, Kenneth L. Collard, Belchertown, 1957.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — Leo T. Myles, Cambridge, 1956. *Associate*, Peter A. Delmonico, Belmont, 1959.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1953. *Associate*, G. Stanley Miles, Somerville, 1954.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Thomas P. Devlin, Stoneham, 1958. *Associate*, John J. McNulty, Wakefield, 1958.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — John N. Wilcox, Woburn, 1954. *Associate*, Harry L. Benson, Winchester, 1955.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Joseph D. Sweeney, Lowell, 1958. *Associate*, Richard Forsley, Lowell, 1958.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Howard E. Robinson, Concord, 1958. *Associate*, Orma L. Clark, Acton, 1960.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1955. *Associate*, Edward J. Kelley, Watertown, 1956.

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* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Michael F. Burke, Natick, 1959. *Associate*, J. Harry McCann, Framingham, 1959.
9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Arthur G. Simoneau, Marlborough, 1956. *Associate*, Arthur G. Richer, Hudson, 1959.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Edward Lilly, Shirley, 1957. *Associate*, Joseph A. McLean, Ayer, 1960.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Paul B. Cassaday, Nantucket, 1958. *Associate*, Ernest H. Menges, Nantucket, 1960.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Frederic A. Stanwood, Wellesley, 1957. *Associate*, John J. Kraw, Dedham, 1958.
2. — Cohasset. — Henry F. Howe, Cohasset, 1954. *Associate*, Edward H. Schott, Cohasset, 1956.
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — George D. Dalton, Quincy, 1958. *Associate*, Frederic Tudor, Milton, 1954.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — Robert R. Ryan, Weymouth, 1960. *Associate*, John J. Gallivan, Braintree, 1960.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — Joseph F. Golden, Stoughton, 1959. *Associate*, Appleton C. Woodward, Stoughton, 1954.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Walter F. Crowley, Franklin, 1960. *Associate*, James J. Putnam, Foxborough, 1954.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — Harold L. Shenker, West Medway, 1956. *Associate*, Jacob Siegal, Millis, 1956.
8. — Brookline. — Thomas P. Kendrick, Brookline, 1960. *Associate*, James A. Hennessey, Brookline, 1956.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Peirce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1955. *Associate*, Alphonse F. Budreski, Brockton, 1955.
2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — Jonah Fieldman, Abington, 1956. *Associate*, Raymond G. Vinal, Norwell, 1956.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — William E. Curtin, Plymouth, 1955. *Associate*, Walter E. Deacon, Duxbury, 1955.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — Sterling A. McLean, Middleborough, 1954. *Associate*, Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1955.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — Herbert N. Blanchard, Scituate, 1956. *Associate*, Donald M. Garland, Hingham, 1955.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — William J. Brickley, Boston, 1957; Richard Ford, Boston, 1957. *Associates*, Michael A. Luongo, Boston, 1956; George W. Curtis, Boston, 1959.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana,* Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — Francis A. Reynolds, Athol, 1958. *Associate*, Bernard C. Rubins, Athol, 1958.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — Joseph P. Marnane, Gardner, 1960. *Associate*, T. Roland Ekwall, Gardner, 1960.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — John J. Curley, Leominster, 1959. *Associate*, George P. Keaveny, Fitchburg, 1959.

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* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — Charles R. Abbott, Clinton, 1954. *Associate*, Lawrence F. Burke, Clinton, 1957.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Walter F. Mahoney, Westborough, 1959. *Associate*, S. Alden Guild, Grafton, 1955.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — John R. Cicchetti, Milford, 1956. *Associate*, Nicholas J. Capece, Milford, 1957.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1954. *Associate*, Russell T. Draper, Uxbridge, 1954.
8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Anthony A. Wojciechowski, Webster, 1953. *Associate*, John T. Nasse, Southbridge, 1960.
9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Thomas J. O'Boyle, North Brookfield, 1958. *Associate*, Romeo J. Cournoyer, Spencer, 1954.
10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Arthur Kanserstein, Barre, 1953. *Associate*, Arthur D. Bramble, Hardwick, 1958.
11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1959. *Associate*, Francis H. Carr, Worcester, 1953.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop, . . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington, . .	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop, . . .	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall, . . .	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde, . .	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley, . . .	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall, . . .	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson, . .	1769.	Resigned.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde, . .	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver, . . .	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth, . .	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop, . . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards, . . .	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall, . . .	1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke, . . .	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley, . . .	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin.	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne, . . .	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett, . . .	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin, . .	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde, . .	1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas, . .	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport, .	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley, . . .	1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy, . .	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing, . . .	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington, .	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall, . .	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves, . .	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall, . . .	1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall.	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman.	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field.	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		1935.
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field,	1947.	Resigned.	1950.
1947.	Stanley Elroy Qua.			

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing, . .	1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed, . . .	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster, . . .	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan, . . .	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall, . . .	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner, . .	1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana, . . .	1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine, . .	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing, . .	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes, . . .	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury, .	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall, . . .	1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong, . . .	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher, . . .	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick, . .	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker, . . .	1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson, . . .	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey, . . .	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam, . . .	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde, .	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln, . . .	1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton, . . .	1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey, .	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard, . .	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes, .	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf, . . .	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher, . .	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1868.	(Appointed C. J,, 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing, . . .	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas, .	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr., . .	1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt, . .	1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster, . . .	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells.	1875.		1875.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1868.	James Denison Colt, . .	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames, ...	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton, . . .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., . .	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, . .	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,*. . .	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen, . . .	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen, . . .	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn, . . .	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, .	1902.	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .	1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton, .	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop, . . .	1906.	Resigned.	1910
1891.	James Madison Barker, .	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring, .	1919.	Resigned.	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley, . .	1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1915.	Resigned.	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, .	1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1937.		1943.
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1937		1938.
1915.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1932.		1932.
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney, .	1923.		1923.
1923.	William Cushing Wait, .	1934.		1935.
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field, . .	1947.	(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	1950.
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue, .	1944.	Resigned.	
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			
1934.	Stanley Elroy Qua, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1947.)	
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan .	1949.		
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox, .	1944.	Resigned.	
1938.	James Joseph Ronan.			
1944.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins.			
1944.	John Varnum Spalding.			
1947.	Harold Putnam Williams.			
1949.	Edward A. Counihan, Jr.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward,	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells,	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen,	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong,	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams,		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe,	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins,	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward,	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen,	1859.	(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington,	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson,	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick,	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop,	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs,	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger,	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris,	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken,	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	1857.		1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,*	1859.		1869.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott,	. 1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	. 1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,*	. . 1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen,	. . . 1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	. . . . 1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	. 1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason.	. . . 1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken,	. . 1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall,	. . 1937	Resigned.	
1937.	John Patrick Higgins.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell,	. . . 1886.	Resigned.	1888
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	. . 1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884·
1859.	Marcus Morton,	. . . 1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891·
1859.	Seth Ames,	. . . . 1869.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881·
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson.	. . . 1882.		1882·
1859.	Henry Vose,	. . . 1869.		1869·
1859.	Thomas Russell,	. . . 1867.	Resigned.	1887·
1859.	John Phelps Putnam,	. 1882.		1882·
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	. 1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895·
1867.	Chester Isham Reed,	. . 1871.	Resigned.	1873·
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	. . 1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891·
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	. 1872.	Resigned.	1895·
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	. 1881.	Resigned.	1887·
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	. 1891.		1891·
1871.	John William Bacon,	. . 1888.		1888·
1872	William Allen,	. . . 1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891·
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	. 1895.		1895·
1875.	Waldo Colburn,	. . . 1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885·
1875.	William Sewall Gardner,	. 1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888·
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891·

* In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett,	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason,	1905.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey,	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman,	1911	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar,	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop,	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond,	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley,	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins,	1902		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard,	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran,	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley,	1900.	Resigned.	1921.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill,	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy,	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell,	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell,	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton,	1926.	Resigned.	1941.
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce,	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1938.
1900.	Jabez Fox,	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris,	1911.	Resigned.	1926
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes,	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait,	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield,	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White,	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby,	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty,	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana,	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown,	1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King,	1923.	Resigned.	1932.
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton,	1939.		1939.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn,	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin,	1931.		1931.
1911.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	1942.
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque,	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating,	1935.		1935.
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt,	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin,	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914.	William Hamilton,	1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.	James Henry Sisk,	1937.	Resigned.	1938.
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell,	1931.		1931.
1917.	Webster Thayer,	1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond,	1940.	Resigned.	
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown,	1946.		1946.
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox,	1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw,	1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Fred'k Woodbury Fosdick,	1943.		1943.
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop,	1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn,	1927.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus,	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1921.	William Adams Burns	1949.	Resigned.	1951.
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed,	1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod,	1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh,	1946.		1946.
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting,	1937		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst.			
1923.	Fred'c Brendlesome Greenhalge,	1945.	Resigned.	
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue,	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1924.	David Abraham Lourie,	1930.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman,	1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray,	1939.		1939.
1926.	David Francis Dillon,	1948.		1948.
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams,	1947.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1928.	Walter Leo Collins.			
1928	Daniel Theodore O'Connell.			
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond,	1946.		1946
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs,	1937.		1937
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify.			
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski,	1949.		1949.
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly,	1952.		1952.
1931.	John Joseph Burns, . .	1934.	Resigned.	
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue.			
1932.	Lewis Goldberg.			
1933.	John Edward Swift.			
1934.	Vincent Brogna.			
1934.	George Francis Leary.			
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan,	1942.		1942.
1935.	Thomas Henry Dowd.			
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker, .	1951.		1951.
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley.			
1937.	Francis Joseph Good.			
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton.			
1937.	William Clement Giles.			
1937.	Paul Grattan Kirk.			
1939.	Allan Gordon Buttrick, .	1951.	Retired.	
1939.	Felix Forte.			
1940.	Joseph Everett Warner.			
1942.	John Varnum Spalding, .	1944.	App'd. to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1943.	Charles Codman Cabot, .	1947.	Resigned.	
1944.	John Vincent Sullivan.			
1945.	Richard M. Walsh, . .	1946.	Retired.	1952.
1946.	Eugene A. Hudson.			
1946.	Edward J. Voke.			
1946.	Frank J. Murray.			
1946.	Daniel D. O'Brien.			
1947.	Horace Tracy Cahill.			
1947.	Frank Edward Smith.			
1948.	Charles Fairhurst.			
1949.	Charles A. Rome.			
1949.	David G. Nagle.			
1951.	John Henry Meagher.			
1952.	Wilfred J. Paquet.			
1952.	Edward A. Pecce.			

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED
1898.	Leonard A. Jones, . .	1909.	Resigned.	1909.
1909.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.		1936.
1936.	Michael A. Sullivan, .	1937.		1937.
1937.	John E. Fenton.			

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1898.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.	(App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark, . . .	1914.		1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett, . .	1937.	Resigned.	
1924.	Clarence C. Smith, . .	1943.		1943.
1937.	Patrick J. Courtney, . .	1952.	Retired.	
1943.	Joseph R. Cotton.			
1952.	Edward McPartlin.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to February 6, 1953.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Stanley Elroy Qua of Lowell, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Henry Tilton Lummus of Swampscott.

James Joseph Ronan of Salem.

Raymond Sanger Wilkins of Salem.

John Varnum Spalding of Newton Highlands.

Harold Putnam Williams of Millis.

Edward A. Counihan, Jr. of Cambridge.

Frederick L. Quinlan of Roslindale, 1955, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, 1958, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Courthouse.

Frank H. Hallett of Braintree, 1953, *First Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Courthouse.

Daniel D. Donnelly of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Courthouse.

Grant M. Palmer, Jr. of Weston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 1407, Courthouse.

Michael J. King of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

John Patrick Higgins of Boston, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Edward Thomas Broadhurst of Springfield.
Walter Leo Collins of Boston.
Daniel Theodore O'Connell of Newton.
Raoul Henri Beaudreau of Belmont.
Edward Francis Hanify of Belmont.
Frank Joseph Donahue of Boston.
Lewis Goldberg of Brookline.
John Edward Swift of Milford.
Vincent Brogna of Newton.
George Francis Leary of Springfield.
Thomas Henry Dowd of Brookline.
Joseph Leo Hurley of Fall River.
Francis Joseph Good of Cambridge.
Jesse Whitman Morton of Reading.
William Clement Giles of Longmeadow.
Paul Grattan Kirk of Newton.
Felix Forte of Somerville.
Joseph Everett Warner of Taunton.
John Vincent Sullivan of Middleborough.
Eugene Albert Hudson of Brookline.
Edward John Voke of Chelsea.
Frank Jerome Murray of West Roxbury.
Daniel Doyle O'Brien of Northampton.
Horace Tracy Cahill of Braintree.
Frank Edward Smith of Taunton.
Charles Fairhurst of Greenfield.
Charles A. Rome of Newton.
David G. Nagle of Boston.
John Henry Meagher of Worcester.
Wilfred J. Paquet of Watertown.
Edward A. Pecce of Waltham.

Thomas Dorgan of Boston, 1958, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.

William M. Prendible of Boston, 1958, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 712, Courthouse.

Edmund S. Phinney of Wellesley, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice.* Room 1112, Courthouse, Boston.

James A. Gleason of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers beginning on page 348.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

[Acts of 1941, Chapter 682.]

Ernest E. Hobson *of the District Court of Eastern Hampden*, 1954; Arthur L. Eno *of the District Court of Lowell*, 1954; Frank L. Riley *of the Central District Court of Worcester*, 1954; Leo H. Leary *of the Municipal Court of South Boston*, 1954; Kenneth L. Nash *of the District Court of East Norfolk*, 1954.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROBATE COURTS.

[Acts of 1931, Chapter 404.]

John C. Leggat (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1955; F. Anthony Hanlon, Adams, 1953; Frederick J. Dillon (*Secretary*), Boston, 1954.

APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF DISTRICT COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 231, § 108.]

Said division of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston shall consist of three justices thereof to be designated from time to time by the Chief Justice thereof.

Five justices to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in the following districts: —

Northern Appellate Division District. — Charles F. Gadsby, Somerville, 1953; Edward Morley, Manchester, 1954; Daniel J. Cavan, Haverhill, 1954; Arthur L. Eno, Lowell, 1955; and Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford, 1955.

Southern Appellate Division District. — L. Francis Callan, Wareham, 1953; Gilbert W. Cox, Needham, 1953; Kenneth L. Nash, Weymouth, 1954; John E. Welch, Taunton, 1954; and Amedeo V. Sgarzi, Plymouth, 1955.

Western Appellate Division District. — Ernest E. Hobson, Palmer, 1953; Charles R. Alberti, Pittsfield, 1953; Frank L. Riley, Worcester, 1954; Ralph W. Robbins, Leominster, 1955; and M. Alan Moore, Gardner, 1955.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, John E. Fenton of Lawrence. *Associate Judges*, Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington; Edward McPartlin, Winchester. *Recorder*, Sybil H. Holmes, Boston, 1953. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, John J. Connelly. *Special Justices*, G. Bruce Robinson, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, John T. Lane. Rooms 165–168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A–34C.]

Frank J. Donahue (*Chairman*), Boston (representing the Superior Court); Frederic J. Muldoon (*Vice-Chairman*), Winthrop, 1956; Louis S. Cox, Lawrence (former justice of the Supreme Judicial Court); John E. Fenton, Lawrence (judge of the Land Court); Davis B. Kenistón, Boston (chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Edward O. Proctor, Newton, 1953; Charles W. Bartlett, Dedham, 1954; Joseph Goldberg, Hudson, 1955; John C. Leggat, Lowell (representing the probate courts), 1956; Frank L. Riley, Worcester (representing the district courts), 1956. *Secretary*, Frank W. Grinnell, 60 State Street, Boston.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

The judicial districts of the several district and municipal courts are as follows:

BARNSTABLE.

The first district court of Barnstable, held at Barnstable and Falmouth; Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee. — *Justice*, Paul M. Swift. *Special Justices*, Thomas Otis, Frank Kopelman. *Clerk*, Charles C. Dalton.

The second district court of Barnstable, held at Harwich and Provincetown; Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis. — *Justice*, Robert A. Welsh. *Special Justices*, Gershom D. Hall, John J. Crehan. *Clerk*, John R. Agna.

BERKSHIRE.

The district court of central Berkshire, held at Pittsfield; Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington, Richmond, Lenox, Becket and Windsor; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket and the fourth district court of Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor. — *Justice*, Charles R. Alberti. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Edmund F. McBride.

The district court of northern Berkshire, held at North Adams; North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida. — *Justice*, John E. Magenis. *Special Justice*, William A. O'Hearn. *Clerk*, Cornelius E. O'Brien.

The district court of southern Berkshire, held at Great Barrington; Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough, West Stockbridge and Sandisfield; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield. — *Justice*, Thomas F. Conneally. *Special Justice*, Michael W. Albano. *Clerk*, Marsh B. Giddings.

The fourth district court of Berkshire, held at Adams; Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor; the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor. — *Justice*, Harold R. Goewey. *Special Justice*, Henry W. Kaliss. *Clerk*, Daniel E. Kiley.

The district court of Lee, held at Lee; Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Otis, Sandisfield, Lenox and Becket; the district court of southern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield and the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket. — *Justice*, Albert Clark. *Special Justice*, Cornelius J. Broderick. *Clerk*, John T. Waddock.

The district court of Williamstown, held at Williamstown; Williamstown and New Ashford. — *Justice*, Samuel E. Levine. *Special Justice*, Nyman H. Kolodny. *Clerk*, Harold C. Larson.

BRISTOL.

The first district court of Bristol, held at Taunton; Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham. — *Justice*, John E. Welch. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, William J. Davison. *Clerk*, Charles H. Lincoln.

The second district court of Bristol, held at Fall River; Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport; the third district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justice*, Benjamin Cook. *Special Justice*, William A. Torphy. *Clerk*, George F. Driscoll.

The third district court of Bristol, held at New Bedford; New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Freetown and Westport; the second district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justice*, August C. Taveira. *Special Justices*, Samuel Barnet, George H. Potter. *Clerk*. Walter R. Mitchell.

The fourth district court of Bristol, held at Attleboro; Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. — *Justice*, William A. McGivney. *Special Justice*, Walter A. Briggs. *Clerk*, James H. Sullivan.

DUKES COUNTY.

The district court of Dukes County, held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; Dukes County. — *Justice*, Abner L. Braley. *Special Justices*, Frederick H. Davis, James A. Boyle. *Clerk*, Philip J. Norton.

ESSEX.

The first district court of Essex, held at Salem; Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester. — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justice*, Robert W. Hill. *Clerk*, Leo H. Tracy.

The second district court of Essex, held at Amesbury; Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury. — *Justice*, Martin F. Connelly. *Special Justice*, F. Leslie Viccaro. *Clerk*, Branny J. Gebala.

The third district court of Essex, held at Ipswich; Ipswich. — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justice*, Thomas A. Johnson. *Clerk*, Robert T. Bamford.

The central district court of northern Essex, held at Haverhill; Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford and West Newbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice*, Daniel J. Cavan. *Special Justices*, Charles E. Sawyer, Cornelius J. Moynihan. *Clerk*, Brad D. Harvey.

The district court of eastern Essex, held at Gloucester; Gloucester, Rockport and Essex. — *Justice*, Edward Morley. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John C. Pappas. *Clerk*, Harold L. Armstrong.

The district court of southern Essex, held at Lynn; Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant. — *Justice*, William J. Landergan. *Special Justice*, Israel Cherry. *Clerk*, Joseph Cole.

The district court of Lawrence, held at Lawrence and Methuen; Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen. — *Justice*, John J. Darcy. *Special Justice*, William H. Daly. *Clerk*, Walter A. Griffin.

The district court of Newburyport, held at Newburyport; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury and West Newbury; the second district court of Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and the central district court of northern Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice*, A. Vincent Kelleher. *Special Justice*, Norman Espovich. *Clerk*, Florence G. Barrett.

The district court of Peabody, held at Peabody; Peabody and Lynnfield. — *Justice*, Henry F. Duggan. *Special Justice*, John W. Coddaire, Jr. *Clerk*, Leo F. McGrath.

Franklin.

The district court of Franklin, held at Greenfield, and at Turners Falls in Montague; Franklin county, except Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. Sessions may also be held at Shelburne Falls in Shelburne and Buckland at such times and places as the justice of said court may determine. — *Justice*, Abner S. McLaud. *Special Justice*, William R. Barry. *Clerk*, John B. Touher.

The district court of eastern Franklin, held at Orange; Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — *Justice*, C. Edward Rowe. *Special Justice*, Samuel Blassberg. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball.

HAMPDEN.

The district court of eastern Hampden, held at Palmer; Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham. — *Justice*, Ernest E. Hobson. *Special Justices*, Joseph A. Furey, Norman L. Snow. *Clerk*, Frank W. Smith.

The district court of western Hampden, held at Westfield and Chester; Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery. — *Justice*, Arthur T. Garvey. *Special Justice*, Florence W. Burke. *Clerk*, Richard C. Morrissey.

The district court of Chicopee, held at Chicopee; Chicopee. — *Justice*, Daniel M. Keyes, Jr. *Special Justice*, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, John D. O'Connor.

The district court of Holyoke, held at Holyoke; Holyoke. — *Justice*, William E. Nolen. *Special Justice*, Philip O'Brien. *Clerk*, Gregory J. Scanlon.

The district court of Springfield, held at Springfield; Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden and Ludlow. — *Justices*, John M. Noonan, Thomas J. O'Malley. *Special Justices*, Harry M. Ehrlich, Thomas J. Collins. *Clerk*, Edward T. Collins.

HAMPSHIRE.

The district court of Hampshire, held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; Hampshire county, except Ware. — *Justice*, Charles J. O'Connor. *Special Justice*, Harry Jekanowski. *Clerk*, Charles J. Kulikowski.

The district court of eastern Hampshire, held at Ware; Ware. — *Justice*, James R. Nolen. *Special Justice*, John T. Storrs. *Clerk*, Neill W. Schoonmaker.

MIDDLESEX.

The district court of central Middlesex, held at Concord; Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington. —

Justice, Pierre A. Northrup. *Special Justice*, Maurice McWalter. *Clerk*, Robert S. F. Rhodes.

The first district court of northern Middlesex, held at Ayer; Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough. — *Justice*, Lyman K. Clark. *Special Justice*, Golda Richmond Walters. *Clerk*, Richard T. Lilly.

The first district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Malden; Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford. — *Justice*, Lawrence G. Brooks. *Special Justices*, Emma Fall Schofield, Maurice R. Flynn. *Clerk*, Louis R. Shaffer.

The second district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Waltham; Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — *Justice*, Paul K. Connolly. *Special Justice*, Frederic A. Crafts. *Clerk*, John C. Wroe.

The third district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Cambridge; Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont. — *Justices*, Edward J. Dever, John Henry Morris. *Special Justices*, Louis L. Green, Harold E. Magnuson. *Clerk*, Charles T. Cavanagh.

The fourth district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Woburn; Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading. — *Justice*, William H. Henchey. *Special Justices*, Curtis W. Nash, Alfred A. Sartorelli. *Clerk*, Charles H. Loring.

The first district court of southern Middlesex, held at Framingham; Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton. — *Justice*, Louis W. Farley. *Special Justice*, James E. Luby. *Clerk*, John J. Brady.

The district court of Lowell, held at Lowell; Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough. — *Justice*, Arthur L. Eno. *Special Justice*, John H. Valentine. *Clerk*, Raymond P. Bourgeois.

The district court of Marlborough, held at Marlborough; Marlborough and Hudson. — *Justice*, George E. Dewey. *Special Justices*, Winfield Temple, Edward T. Simoneau. *Clerk*, John F. Gabriel.

The district court of Natick, held at Natick; Natick. — *Justice*, Michael F. Kennedy. *Special Justice*, Thomas F. Quinn. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe.

The district court of Newton, held at Newton; Newton. — *Justice* Donald E. Mayberry. *Special Justice*, W. Lloyd Allen. *Clerk*, Walter F. Slattery.

The district court of Somerville, held at Somerville; Somerville. — *Justice*, Charles F. Gadsby. *Special Justices*, Francis J. Brine, Philip Sherman. *Clerk*, William J. Bell.

NANTUCKET.

The district court of Nantucket, held at Nantucket; Nantucket county. — *Justice*, Caroline Leveen. *Special Justice*, Gardner W. Russell. *Clerk*, Grace M. Klingelfuss.

NORFOLK.

The district court of northern Norfolk, held at Dedham; Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley. — *Justice*, Gilbert W. Cox. *Special Justices*, Edmund M. Murray, Herbert A. Baker. *Clerk*, Andrew G. Geishecker.

The district court of East Norfolk, held at Quincy; Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton; and, in criminal cases, concurrently with the second district court of Plymouth, that part of Scituate described in chapter three hundred and ninety-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve. Arrests and service of process in such cases may be made by an officer qualified to serve criminal process in Cohasset. This provision shall not increase the judicial district of said court for the purposes of section seventy-eight. — *Justice*, Kenneth L. Nash. *Special Justices*, James A. Mulhall, Thomas F. McAnarney, Gertrude R. Halloran. *Clerk*, Dennis F. Ryan.

The district court of southern Norfolk, held at Stoughton and Canton; Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon. — *Justice*, Frederick T. Iddings. *Special Justice*, Gregory W. Grover. *Clerk*, Albert A. Ward.

The district court of western Norfolk, held at Franklin and Walpole; Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville. — *Justice*, Herbert D. Robinson. *Special Justice*, James L. O'Connor. *Clerk*, Richard H. Kannally.

The municipal court of Brookline, held at Brookline; Brookline. — *Justice*, Martin Colten. *Special Justices*, Francis S. Wyner, John T. Comerford. *Clerk*, Dellie B. Murphy.

PLYMOUTH.

The second district court of Plymouth, held at Abington and Hingham; Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson. — *Justice*, Harry Kalus. *Special Justice*, James T. Kirby. *Clerk*, Arthur J. Sullivan.

The third district court of Plymouth, held at Plymouth; Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield. — *Justice*, Amedeo V. Sgarzi. *Special Justices*, Abraham S. Feinberg, Theodore W. Bisbee. *Clerk*, Clara A. Union.

The fourth district court of Plymouth, held at Middleborough and Wareham; Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Carver. — *Justice*, L. Francis Callan, Jr. *Special Justice*, James M. Langan. *Clerk*, Kendrick H. Washburn.

The district court of Brockton, held at Brockton; Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater. — *Justice*, Robert G. Clark, Jr. *Special Justice*, Maurice J. Murphy. *Clerk*, Anthony Kupka.

SUFFOLK.

The municipal court of the city of Boston, held at Boston; wards six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and in criminal cases, concurrently with the municipal courts of the Roxbury and Brighton districts, the second and third district courts of eastern Middlesex, and the district court of Newton, respectively, so much of the Charles river basin, as defined in section two of chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, as affected by chapter two hundred and forty-five of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and sixteen, as is within the districts of said courts. — *Chief Justice*, Davis B. Keniston. *Associate Justices*, George W. Roberts, Elijah Adlow, Daniel J. Gillen, Joseph Riley, Frank W. Tomasello, Jennie Loitman Barron, Jacob Lewiton, J. John Fox. *Special Justices*, John G. Brackett, Leo P. Doherty, Jacob Spiegel, Abraham B. Casson, Elias F. Shamon, Raymond P. Delano.

Clerk for Civil Business, John E. Hurley. *Assistants*, William F. Blakeman, Joseph L. Pierce, George F. Devine, Charles F. Gardella, Edward H. Barry, Roger W. Brown, George A. Rochford, Joseph M. Lee, Simon Queen, John S. Feeney, Ralph Pullo. Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Daniel J. Lynch. *First Assistant*, Paul W. Carey. *Assistants*, James F. Hardy, Edwin A. Chalmers, George W. Herman, Theodore J. Stavredes, James F. Monahan, Robert E. McDonough, John M. Coyne, James E. Clark. Suffolk County Courthouse.

The municipal court of the Brighton district held at Brighton in Boston; ward twenty-five of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justice*, John J. Sullivan. *Clerk*, Mary C. Daly.

The municipal court of the Charlestown district, held at Charlestown in Boston; wards three, four and five of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, John F. Gilmore. *Special Justice*, James J. Mellen. *Clerk*, James J. Mullen.

The district court of Chelsea, held at Chelsea; Chelsea and Revere. — *Justice*, John W. MacLeod. *Special Justices*, Roscoe Walsworth, Frank D. Crowley. *Clerk*, Edward F. Canavan.

The municipal court of the Dorchester district, held at Dorchester in Boston; ward twenty-four of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, William G. Lynch. *Special Justices*, Sadie Lipner Shulman, David A. Rose. *Clerk*, John P. Holland.

The East Boston district court, held at East Boston in Boston; Winthrop and wards one and two of Boston as they existed on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. — *Justice*, Charles J. Brown. *Special Justices*, Anthony A. Centracchio, Augustus Loschi. *Clerk*, William H. Barker.

The municipal court of the Roxbury district, held at Roxbury in Boston; wards nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices*, Charles I. Taylor, Thomas J. Spring. *Special Justices*, Samuel Eisenstadt, Edward O. Gourdin. *Clerk*, John F. Aspell.

The municipal court of the South Boston district, held at South Boston in Boston; wards thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Leo H. Leary. *Special Justice*, Thomas E. Linehan. *Clerk*, John E. Flaherty.

The municipal court of the West Roxbury district, held at West Roxbury in Boston; ward twenty-three of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the territory comprised within the limits of the former town of Hyde Park which was annexed to Boston by chapters four hundred and sixty-nine and five hundred and eighty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and eleven. — *Justice*, Daniel W. Casey. *Special Justices*, Bert E. Holland, Frank S. Deland, Andrew J. Macdonnell. *Clerk*, Vincent A. Mannering.

WORCESTER.

The central district court of Worcester, held at Worcester; Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham. — *Justices*, Frank L. Riley, Walter D. Allen. *Special Justices*, Joseph Goldberg, Ralph W. Igoe. *Clerk*, Wesley E. Mellquist.

The first district court of northern Worcester, held at Gardner and Athol; Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Hubbardston and Westminster. — *Justice*, M. Alan Moore. *Special Justice*, A. William Plotkin. *Clerk*, John E. Stiles.

The first district court of eastern Worcester, held at Westborough and Grafton; Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough. — *Justice*, Francis X. Reilly. *Special Justice*, Albert E. Lewis. *Clerk*, Christopher J. Tyrrell.

The second district court of eastern Worcester, held at Clinton; Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — *Justice*, George E. O'Toole. *Special Justices*, Austin J. Kittredge Morton C. Jaquith. *Clerk*, Morris N. Gould.

The first district court of southern Worcester, held at Southbridge and Webster; Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford. — *Justice*, Louis O. Rieutord. *Special Justice*, Charles S. Murphy. *Clerk*, Wilfred P. Bazinet.

The second district court of southern Worcester, held at Blackstone and Uxbridge, and at Northbridge in that part thereof called Whitinsville; Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville. — *Justice*, Edwin F. McCooey. *Special Justice*, Maurice E. Fitzgerald. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster.

The third district court of southern Worcester, held at Milford; Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale. — *Justice*, Chester F. Williams. *Special Justice*, William A. Murray. *Clerk*, William A. Murray, Jr.

The district court of western Worcester, held at East Brookfield; East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree. Said court may adjourn to any town within its district other than East Brookfield whenever the public convenience seems to the presiding justice to render such adjournment expedient. — *Justice*, Howard C. Boulton. *Special Justice*, J. Arthur Barnes, Jr. *Clerk*, Florence R. Boulton.

The district court of Fitchburg, held at Fitchburg; Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg. — *Justice*, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow, *Special Justice*, Everett H. Dudley. *Clerk*, Paul F. San Clemente.

The district court of Leominster, held at Leominster; Leominster. — *Justice*, Ralph W. Robbins. *Special Justice*, Joseph A. Lovering. *Clerk*, James F. Coburn.

The district court of Winchendon, held at Winchendon; Winchendon. — *Justice*, Arthur F. Evans. *Special Justices*, Harry C. Hayes, Harry D. Penan. *Clerk*, Clayton V. Waite.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1955.]

Northern District (Middlesex County). — George E. Thompson, Melrose. *Assistants*, Ephraim Martin, Belmont; Lyman C. Sprague, Reading; Allen Gerson, Lowell; John P. Forte, New Bedford; J. Howard Macaulay, Winchester; (*vacancy*).

Eastern District (Essex County). — Hugh A. Cregg, Methuen. *Assistants*, Henry R. Mayo, Jr., Swampscott; Albert P. Pettoruto, Lawrence; Donald P. Cregg, Methuen; Robert M. MacInnis, Gloucester.

Norfolk District (Norfolk County). — Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley. *Assistants*, Myron N. Lane, Quincy; Sturtevant Burr, Brookline; J. Blake Thaxter, Jr., Cohasset.

Southern District (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — Maurice M. Lyons, New Bedford. *Assistants*, John J. Harrington, Fall River; John W. McIntyre, Attleboro; Jack London, New Bedford; John P. Sylvia, Jr., Falmouth.

Middle District (Worcester County). — Alfred B. Cenedella, Milford. *Assistants*, A. Andre Gelinas, Fitchburg; Charles N. Dewey, Worcester; Warren C. Lane, Jr., Worcester; Walter E. Stuka, Clinton.

Western District (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Stephen A. Moynahan, Springfield. *Assistants*, Walter J. Griffin, Holyoke; Frank W. Cimini, Pittsfield.

Northwestern District (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Sanford Keedy, Amherst. *Assistant*, Oscar Grife, Northampton.

Plymouth District (Plymouth County). — Basil Winslow Flynn, Pembroke. *Assistants*, Robert G. Clark, Bridgewater; Allan M. Hale, Middleborough.

Suffolk District. — Garrett H. Byrne, Boston. *Assistants*, Frederick T. Doyle, Hyman F. Goldman, Francis J. Hickey, Joseph A. Sullivan, John F. McAuliffe, Edward M. Sullivan, William I. Hennessey, Ralph S. Bernard, George E. McGunigle, John J. Sullivan, Gerald Miraldi, William J. Foley, Jr., Daniel J. O'Connell. Room 627, New Suffolk County Courthouse.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to March 26, 1953.]

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, COMMISSION ON (UNDER THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL).

George J. Cronin (*State Purchasing Agent*), Milton, 1956; Fred A. Moncewicz (*Comptroller*), Quincy, 1957; William H. Bixby (*Budget Commissioner*), Newton, 1955; Carl A. Sheridan (*Commissioner of Administration*), Framingham. Room 307, State House.

Division of Personnel and Standardization, William Bell, Jr. (*Director*), Arlington. Deputy, James G. Walsh, Boston. Room 414, State House.

Advisory Standardization Board, State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Henry T. Broderick, Sterling, 1954, 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Advisory Board, Andrew A. Godimis, Worcester, 1953; Arthur Kochakian, Haverhill, 1954; William H. Brown, North Brookfield, 1954; Ernest Hoftyzer, Wellesley, 1955; George D. Cassidy, Millis, 1955; Michael R. Skibiski, Sunderland, 1956.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Daniel Casey (*Director*), 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Livestock Disease Control, William Casey (*Director*), Charlton. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Markets, Louis A. Webster (*Director*), Blackstone. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Leo F. Doherty (*Director*), Woburn; Quincy S. Lowry (*Assistant Director*), Canton. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Apiary Inspection, Milo R. Bacon (*Chief Apiary Inspector*), Norwood. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Farm Aid Bureau for Veterans, Daniel J. Curran (*Agriculturist*), Marlborough. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Also see Milk Control Board; Milk Regulation Board; State Reclamation Board; State Soil Conservation Committee.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONTROL COMMISSION.

Michael J. Carrigan, Worcester, 1953; Stillman D. Hitchcock, Easthampton, 1954; Daniel F. Moriarty (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1955. *Secretary*, William H. Hearn, Cambridge. 24 School Street (Room 806), Boston.

ALCOHOLISM, COMMISSION ON.

Matthew V. Norton (*Chairman*), Newton, 1955; Arthur S. Desmond, Acton, 1955; James B. Cunningham, Newton, 1955; Samuel W. Joel, Belmont, 1955; John C. Ford, Weston, 1955. *Executive Secretary*, Charles W. Gaughan, Boston. 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC. *Headquarters*, Room 159, State House.

APPELLATE TAX BOARD.

Daniel W. Lincoln, Worcester, 1953; John J. Mahoney, Boston, 1954; William E. Ramsdell, Winchester, 1955; Edward J. Rasnick, Cambridge, 1957; George F. McMahon (*Chairman*), Boston, 1958. *Clerk*, Ernest W. Ricker, Quincy. *Senior Legal Assistant*, Louis Rosenthal, Malden. *Legal Assistants*, Owen Brock, Charlestown; William Brophy, Medford. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, J. Arthur Moriarty (*Chairman*) (representing the employees), Boston, 1954; John W. O'Toole (representing the employers), Worcester, 1954; Charles E. Caffrey (representing the employees), Springfield, 1955; Harry F. Howard (representing the employers), Norwood, 1955; Alfred Ellis (representing the employees), Boston, 1956; George S. Munroe (representing the employers), Springfield, 1956. *Assistant Director of the Division of Employment Security, ex officio; Director of the Division of Vocational Education in the Department of Education, ex officio.*

APPROVING AUTHORITY FOR SCHOOLS FOR NURSES (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Frederick Ayer (*Chairman*), Boston, 1953; Norman A. Welch, West Roxbury, 1955; Rita P. Kelleher, Hingham, 1956; Margaret C. Reilly, Brockton, 1957; James W. Manary, Boston, 1957; Robert C. Cochrane (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Newton, 1958. Room 38, State House.

ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Mario V. Caputo (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1954; Wendell T. Phillips (*Chairman*), Milford, 1955; Morris W. Maloney (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1956; Richard J. Shaw, Cohasset, 1957; Harry Gulesian, Wellesley Hills, 1958. Room 34, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSION.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); State Quartermaster; Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

William Germain Dooley (*Chairman*), Boston (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), 1955; Arthur A. Shurcliff (*Secretary*), Boston, 1955; Richard Shaw, Cohasset, 1955; Joseph L. C. Santoro, Cambridge, 1955; Fred Press, Boston, 1955.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE, AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

Timothy J. Driscoll, Boston, 1953; William E. Ginsburg, Newton, 1954; Joseph Alecks, Boston, 1955.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, Daniel J. O'Connor, Lowell. Room 109, State House.

BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF.

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal on; General Insurance Guaranty Fund; Insurance, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

BANKS AND LOAN AGENCIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

109 State House

Commissioner of Banks, Timothy J. Donovan, Quincy, 1955. *Deputy Commissioner of Banks*, Daniel J. O'Connor, Lowell.

Division of Trust Companies (*Director of Examinations*), Frank A. Hannan, Auburndale. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) George W. Barron, Beverly.

Division of Savings Banks, (*Director of Examinations*) Horace W. Whynot, Roslindale. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) Bernard V. Dill, Quincy.

Division of Co-operative Banks, (*Director of Examinations*) David J. Coleman, Milton. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) William A. Warren, Newtonville.

Division of Credit Unions, (*Director of Examinations*) Charles W. Herzig, Watertown. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) Francis J. Hillberg, Natick.

Division of Research and Statistics, (*Director*) George C. Mansfield, Milton. (*Assistant Director*) John W. Gorman, Jamaica Plain.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Martin J. Hanley, Boston.

Counsel, John P. Clair, Winchester.

BARBERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Joseph Compobasso, Quincy, 1954; Anthony J. Bellio (*Chairman*), Leominster, 1955; Louis A. Sisca (*Secretary*), Fall River, 1956. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).

William Harold Hitchcock (*Chairman*), Dedham (1045 Tremont Building, Boston); Walter Powers (*Secretary*), Boston; Bartholomew A. Brickley, Brookline; Horace E. Allen, Springfield (*vacancy*).

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Philip J. Durney, Quincy (representing boiler insurance interests), 1954; Charles J. Montani, Framingham (representing operating engineers), 1955; James B. Flaws, Woburn (representing boiler-using interests), 1955; John Lynch, Winchester (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1956; Elmer O. Peterson (supervising boiler inspector), Hingham (*Chairman*). 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF.

Leo J. Dunn, Boston, 1953; Edward U. Lee, Boston, 1954; Edward F. Mullen (*Chairman*), Boston, 1955; Frederick Deane, Boston, 1956; Roger J. Abizaid, Boston, 1957. *Secretary*, Robert E. Cuniff, Wellesley. 24 School Street (Rooms 609–615), Boston.

BOSTON, LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF.

Clayton L. Havey, Boston, 1954; Mary E. Driscoll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1956; Timothy J. Tobin, Boston, 1958. *Secretary*, William T. Molloy, Boston. 24 Province Street, Boston.

BOSTON, POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF.

Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston, 1958. *Chief Clerk*, Capt. John J. Danehy, Boston. 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Trustees appointed by the Governor, John P. Murray, Boston, 1953; Harry P. Grages, Boston, 1955; William H. Reardon, Jr. (*Treasurer*), Cambridge, 1957; Henry G. Gomperts (*Chairman*), Boston, 1959. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Charles A. Birmingham (*Clerk*), Boston, 1953. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

BUILDINGS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Superintendent, Malcolm S. White, Woburn, 1956. *Assistant Superintendent*, Albert H. Allison, Milton. Room 123, State House.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Francis P. Kirk (*Chairman*), Boston, 1953; Laurence P. Harrington (*Secretary*), Boston, 1954; William E. Hayes, Marblehead, 1955; Anthony F. Kearney, Boston, 1956; Max Freedman, Brookline, 1957. Room 33, State House.

CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

Wendell W. Dykeman, Chelsea, 1953; Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1954; Samuel Epstein (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1955. *Clerk*, Donald R. Stormont, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHIROPODY (PODIATRY), BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Humphrey L. McCarthy, Boston, 1953; T. Edward Quinn, Pittsfield, 1954; Hugh J. Gallagher (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1955; Herbert L. McCarthy (*Secretary*), Boston, 1956; John A. Redmond, Cambridge, 1957. Room 33, State House.

CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY.

John F. Stokes, Belmont, *Director of Civil Defense*.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners of Civil Service, W. Henry Finnegan, Everett, 1954; Lucy Wisniowski, Chicopee, 1955; Clement A. Riley, Norwood, 1956;

James E. O'Brien (*Chairman*), Boston, 1957; George L. Cote, Fall River, 1958. *Director of Civil Service*, Thomas J. Greehan, Belmont, 1954. Room 148, State House.

Division of Registration, Michael H. Condron, Pittsfield, 1954 (*Director of Registration*). *Administrative Assistant to Director*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 33, State House.

See Architects, Board of Registration of; Barbers, Board of Registration of; Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of; Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in; Dental Examiners, Board of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Hairdressers, Board of Registration of; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nursing, Board of Registration in; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, State Examiners of; Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of Registration of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

Collateral Loan Company.

Director, William J. Hendry, Chelsea, 1953. *Cashier and Treasurer*, Bruce F. Coburn, Rockland. 75 Cornhill, Boston.

Collegiate Authority, Board of.

Commissioner of Education, John J. Desmond. Jr. (*Chairman, ex officio*), Milton. Alexander Brin, Boston, 1953; Gerald M. Barry, Cambridge, 1953; Julia M. Fuller, Springfield, 1954; Rev. Francis J. Boland, North Easton, 1954; G. John Gregory, Boston, 1955; Dorothy M. Bell, Haverhill, 1955; William E. Park, Northfield, 1956; Mary Ruth Norton, Salem, 1956; Owen B. Kiernan, Wayland, 1957; Leo C. Donohue, Somerville, 1958; Rt. Rev. Cornelius T. H. Sherlock, Boston, 1959; John W. McDevitt, Waltham, 1960; Alice M. Lyons, Boston, 1961. *Agent*, James E. Burke.

Comptroller's Bureau (of the Commission on Administration and Finance).

Comptroller, Fred A. Moncewicz, Quincy, 1957. *Deputies*, Ralph E. Houghton, Newton; John A. Ronan, Milton. Room 312, State House.

Conservation, Department of.

Commissioner of Conservation, Arthur T. Lyman, Westwood, 1953. *Department Secretary*, Henry G. McCarthy, Boston. *Chief Moth Superintendent*, Harold L. Ramsey, Newton Highlands. *First Assistant to Commissioner*, Edward W. Mahan, Natick. *Assistant to Commissioner* (in charge of Education), James E. Healey, Concord. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Forestry, Raymond J. Kenney (*Director*), Belmont, 1953. *Chief Forester*, Harold O. Cook, Newton. *State Fire Warden*, A. Lincoln Estes, Boston. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Marine Fisheries, Francis W. Sargent (*Director*), Orleans, 1953. *Biologist*, Charles L. Wheeler, Falmouth. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Law Enforcement, Alfred B. Cenedella, Jr. (*Director*), Milford, 1953. *Chief Coastal Warden*, Howard S. Willard, Quincy. *Chief Conservation Officer*, Gaylord B. Pike, Paxton. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Parks and Recreation, Edgar L. Gillett (*Director*), Canton, 1953. *Parks Engineer*, Arnold E. Howard, Lexington. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, Fisheries and Game Board, James W. Cesan, Feeding Hills, 1953; Paul V. Fleming, North Adams, 1954; Ovide N. Lanois, Marlborough, 1955; Robert H. Johnson (*Director*), Hamilton, 1956; Matthew T. Coyne (*Chairman*), Millbury, 1956; Frederick A. McLaughlin (*Secretary*), Amherst, 1957. *Bureau of Wildlife Research and Management*, Allen S. Kennedy (*Superintendent*), Bolton, 1957. *State Ornithologist*, Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield Hills. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Corporations and Taxation, Department of.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1954. *Deputy*, Edward C. Wilson, Belmont. *Second Deputy*, (*Vacancy*). Room 240, State House.

Division of Accounts, Herman B. Dine (*Director*), Brookline. Room 251, State House.

Division of Appraisal and Review, John B. Daniels (*Director*), Belmont. Room 235, State House.

Division of Collections, James W. Hennigan (*Director*), Boston. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Corporations, Thomas P. Sullivan (*Director*), Marblehead. Room 237, State House.

Division of Corporate Organization and Registration, Thomas H. Palmer (*Director*), Arlington. Room 236, State House.

Division of Excise Taxes, Albert H. Stitt (*Director*), Newton. Room 242, State House.

Division of Field Investigation and Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Ralph H. Caspole (*Director*), Braintree. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Income Tax Division, William A. Cummings (*Director*), Medford. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Inheritance Taxes, Stanley D. Foster (*Director*), Abington. Room 235, State House.

Division of Insurance Taxes and Stamp Excises, George Luftman (*Director*), Boston. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Law Enforcement, Abraham I. Zimon (*Director*), Boston. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Local Taxation, John J. Falvey (*Director*), Holyoke. Room 243, State House.

Division of Miscellaneous Taxes, Timothy J. Ring (*Director*), Boston. Room 236, State House.

Division of Old Age Taxes, Paul C. Cole (*Director*), Methuen. 40 Court Street, Boston.

See also Appellate Tax Board.

Correction, Department of.

Commissioner of Correction, Reuben L. Lurie, Brookline, 1954. *First Deputy*, E. Lawrence Spurr, Franklin. *Second Deputy*, Richard G. Holland, Boston. *Secretary to Commissioner*, Dorothy Hartwell, Boston. Room 125, State House.

See Parole Board.

Dental Examiners, Board of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Arno M. Bommer, Medford, 1953; Roland A. Barrette (*Secretary*), Newton, 1954; George J. Fink (*Chairman*), Boston, 1955; Joseph W. Farrell, Pittsfield, 1956; Thomas J. Glennon, Woburn, 1957. Room 33, State House.

Education, Department of.

(For Schools under this Department see page 295.)

Commissioner of Education, John J. Desmond, Jr., Milton, 1956.

Deputy Commissioner of Education, Raymond A. FitzGerald, Cambridge.

Board of Education — Alexander Brin, Boston, 1953; Julia M. Fuller, Springfield, 1954; G. John Gregory, Boston, 1955; William E. Park (*Secretary*), Northfield, 1956; Owen B. Kiernan (*Chairman*), Milton, 1957; Leo C. Donohue (*Vice Chairman*), Somerville, 1958; Rt. Rev. Cornelius T. H. Sherlock, Boston, 1959; John W. McDevitt, Waltham, 1960; Alice M. Lyons, Boston, 1961.

Board of Collegiate Authority — Gerald M. Barry, Cambridge, 1953 Alexander Brin, Boston, 1953; Rev. Francis J. Boland, North Easton, 1954; Julia M. Fuller, Springfield, 1954; G. John Gregory, Boston 1955; Dorothy M. Bell, Haverhill, 1955; William E. Park, North-

field, 1956; Mary Ruth Norton, Salem, 1956; Owen B. Kiernan, Wayland, 1957; Leo C. Donohue, Somerville, 1958; Rt. Rev. Cornelius T. H. Sherlock, Boston, 1959; John W. McDevitt, Waltham, 1960; Alice M. Lyons, Boston, 1961. *Agent*, James E. Burke.

State Board for Vocational Education — Alexander Brin, Boston, 1953; Stephen D. Merrick, Boston, 1953; Julia M. Fuller, Springfield, 1954; J. Arthur Sheehan, New Bedford, 1954; G. John Gregory, Boston, 1955; Jacob L. Rudd, Cambridge, 1955; William E. Park (*Secretary*), Northfield, 1956; Owen B. Kiernan (*Chairman*), Milton, 1957; Harold J. Russell, Natick, 1957; Leo C. Donohue (*Vice Chairman*), Somerville, 1958; Soter G. Zaharoolis, Chelmsford, 1958; Rt. Rev. Cornelius T. H. Sherlock, Boston, 1959; John W. McDevitt, Waltham, 1960; Alice M. Lyons, Boston, 1961. John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education *ex officio* and Executive Officer; Eugene H. Giroux, Chairman of Industrial Accident Board *ex officio*.

Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission — Stephen D. Merrick, Boston, 1953; J. Arthur Sheehan, New Bedford, 1954; Jacob L. Rudd (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1955; Harold J. Russell, Natick, 1957; Soter G. Zaharoolis, Chelmsford, 1958.

Business Agent, Paul W. Knight, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Assistant Business Agent, Edward M. Gilpatrick, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Research and Statistics (*Vacancy*) (*Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education (*Vacancy*) (*Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of State Teachers Colleges, Patrick J. Sullivan (*Director*); John F. Bowler (*Assistant Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Vocational Education, M. Norcross Stratton (*Director*); John F. Shea (*Assistant Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Edward D. Callahan, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Supervisor of Private Trade Schools, John F. Wostrel, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Supervisor of Guidance and Placement, Warren E. Benson, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of University Extension, E. Everett Clark (*Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Clementina Langone, Boston, 1952; Helen Sutton, Belmont, 1954; Thomas Early, Worcester, 1954; Charles Sepucha, Salem, 1955; Sylvia W. Segal (*Chairman*), Boston, 1956; Stanley J. Dziadosz, Lawrence, 1956. *Supervisor of Social Service*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. 73 Tremont Street Boston.

Division of the Blind, John F. Mungovan (*Director*), North Quincy, 1953. *Advisory Board* — Robert M. Prouty, Hingham, 1953; George Alevizos, Boston, 1954; Anne G. Finberg, Waban, 1955; David Lilienthal, Brookline, 1956; Stephanie Barker, Watertown, 1957. Central Office and Salesroom, 90 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Library Extension, V. Genevieve Golick (*Director*); Alice M. Cahill (*Supervisor of Field Services*). *Board of Library Commissioners*, Stacy B. Southworth (*Chairman*), Braintree, 1953; John D. Kelley, Somerville, 1954; Charles D. Driscoll, Brookline, 1955; John J. Mahoney, Winchester, 1956; Richard J. Sullivan, Lawrence, 1958. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Raymon W. Eldridge, Brookline, 1954; Mildred B. Jenks, Springfield, 1955. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Fair Educational Practices, Franklin P. Hawkes (*Director*), 18 Tremont Street, Boston.

Community School Lunch Program, John C. Stalker (*Director*), 600 Washington Street, Boston.

School Building Assistance Commission, John E. Marshall (*Administrator*), 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Office of American Citizenship, Thomas J. Curtin (*Director*). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Youth Service. Members of the Board — Cecelia McGovern, Newton, 1953; Thomas J. Turley, Boston, 1957; John D. Coughlan (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1958. *Advisory Committee on Service to Youth*, Marie W. Hazen, Holyoke, 1954; Doris Margolis, Boston, 1954; Robert M. Mulford, Winchester, 1954; William S. Ravenell, Boston, 1954; James A. Travers, Boston, 1954; Margaret M. O'Riordan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1956; Eugene Fenton (*Vice Chairman*), Lawrence, 1956; Thomas F. McNamara, Boston, 1956; William H. Ohrenberger, Boston, 1956; Maxwell Shapiro, Boston, 1956; Norris B. Flanagan, Boston, 1958; Edgar Grossman, Boston, 1958; Agnes C. Lavery, Boston, 1958; Michael F. McGrath, Salem, 1958; John W. Roberts, Boston, 1958.

Institutions under Division of Youth Service. Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster; Industrial School for Boys, Shirley; Lyman School for Boys, Westborough. Reception Center for Girls, Lancaster. Detention Center for Boys, 105 South Huntington Avenue, Boston.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Ex Officiis Members: The State Fire Marshal (*Chairman*); the Commissioner of Education; the Director of Civil Service; and

Master Electrician Samuel Molins, Boston, 1953; Journeyman Electrician Leo F. Murphy, Dorchester, 1953. *Executive Secretary*, Harrison C. Witherell, Abington. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

James F. O'Donnell (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1953; William J. Dubiel, Salem, 1954; Edward T. O'Brien (*Secretary*), Easthampton, 1955. Room 33, State House.

EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

Morton H. Burdick, Adams, 1953; William A. Noonan, Cambridge, 1954; Salvatore E. Aloisi (*Chairman*), Revere, 1955. Foster Furcolo (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Francis X. Lang (Director of Accounts). Room 415, State House.

EMERGENCY HOUSING COMMISSION.

(*Vacancy*) (*Chairman*); James A. Britton (*Chairman Planning Board*), Greenfield; Ernest A. Johnson (*Commissioner, Labor and Industries*), Newton; Otis M. Whitney (*Commissioner, Public Safety*), Cambridge; Daniel Tyler, Jr. (*Chairman, State Housing Board*), Springfield. Room 107, 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Antonio England, New Bedford, 1954.

Assistant Directors, Dewey G. Archambault, Lowell; Arthur M. Dignan, Melrose; Arthur L. Hinchey, Waltham; Kenneth V. Minihan, Weston.

State Advisory Council, Herman J. Dumas (*representing the public*), Worcester, 1955; Stephen V. Duffy (*representing the employers*), Fitchburg, 1955; Joseph Fiascone (*representing the employees*), Medford, 1955; Francis J. Carreiro (*Chairman*) (*representing the public*), Somerset, 1957; Joseph A. Dunn (*representing the employers*), Boston, 1957; Daniel J. McCarthy (*representing the employees*), Fall River, 1957.

Board of Review, Patrick J. Welsh, Hyde Park, 1955; Patrick A. Menton (*Chairman*), Watertown, 1957; Susanne P. Shallna, Cambridge, 1959.

For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of (State Employment Service).

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

Foster Furcolo (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Samuel J. Pope, Boston, 1954; William H. Hawkins, Haverhill, 1955. *Elected by*

the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, John F. H. Fox, Boston, 1953; Edward F. Lane (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1954. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney. 294 Washington Street (Room 747), Boston.

General Insurance Guaranty Fund, Trustees of the (Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance).

William B. Carolan, Newton, 1953; Granville H. Beever, Cambridge, 1954; G. Churchill Francis, Cohasset, 1955; Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1956; Edward T. Heaphy, Sr., Northampton, 1957; Walter R. Amesbury, South Duxbury, 1958; James J. Marshall, Worcester, 1959. *Clerk*, Walter R. Amesbury, South Duxbury; Lelia E. Colburn (*Assistant Clerk and Secretary*), Milton. Room 111, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, William B. Carolan, Newton, 1953. *Deputy Commissioner*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 111, State House.

State Actuary, Maynard W. Allard, Braintree. 209 Washington Street, Boston.

State Medical Director, Joseph H. Burnett, Cambridge. 209 Washington Street. Boston.

Greylock Reservation Commission.

James E. Wall (*Chairman*), North Adams, 1955; Walter E. Reilly (*Secretary*), Pittsfield, 1956. William H. Shaw, Adams, 1958.

Hairdressers, Board of Registration of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Irene Bode (*Secretary*), Lawrence, 1954; Gladys L. Garofano (*Chairman*), Revere, 1955; Charlotte Hamilton, Cambridge, 1956. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Industrial Accidents, Department of.

Winfield E. Ohlson, Worcester, 1953; Paul A. D'Agostino, Cambridge, 1955; Hugh J. Golden, Jr., Fall River, 1955; Elias Kolofolias, Lowell, 1956; Eugene H. Giroux (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1956; Thomas W. Bowe, Somerville, 1956; Charles J. Skladzien, Webster, 1957; Mary F. Hicks, Boston, 1957; Anthony D. Pompeo, Boston, 1957. *Secretary*, Edward P. Doyle, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, John W. Henderson, Boston. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser (*vacancy*).

Director of the Division of Self Insurance, Frank E. Godfrey, Needham; Linwood Locke, Waltham (*Field Representative*).

Legal Assistant — John E. Coyne, Boston.

Inspectors — Thomas J. Keefe, Medford (*Chief Inspector*); William H. Burke, Worcester; Karl S. Ward, Quincy; William F. Burns,

Quincy. *Supervisor of Compensation Benefits*, Michael A. Donovan, Everett. *Disability of Benefit Analysts*, John J. Maloney, Boston; Charles F. Murphy, Boston.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Dennis E. Sullivan, Jamaica Plain, 1953. *First Deputy*, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. *Second Deputy*, Thomas H. O'Connell, Arlington. *Third Deputy*, Joseph S. O'Leary, Milton. *Fourth Deputy*, John H. Louden, Boston. *Fifth Deputy*, Joseph A. Humphreys, Cohasset. *Counsel*, James E. Curry, Cambridge. *Chief Examiner*, Arthur J. Roche, Newtonville. *Assistant Chief Examiner*, Frank C. Regan, Dorchester. *Actuaries*, Francis A. Donovan, Cambridge; Milton G. McDonald, Medford. *Director of Insurance Examinations*, William F. Ward, Canton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — First Deputy, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on — The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Assistant Attorney-General, Saul Gurvitz.

INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION, COMMISSION ON.

Appointed by the President of the Senate, Richard H. Lee (*Chairman*), Newton; Harold R. Lundgren, Worcester; Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hollis M. Gott (*Vice Chairman*), Arlington; Charles F. Holman, Norwood; Arthur W. Milne, Pittsfield; Richard L. Hull, Rockport; John J. Toomey, Cambridge; James F. Condon, Boston. *By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*, Edward L. Schwartz, Brookline. *By the State Planning Board* (designated by the Governor), James A. Britton, Greenfield. *By the Governor*, Sumner Gage Whittier, Everett; Fred A. Blake, Gardner; W. Nelson Bump, Cambridge; Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Secretary*, Philip M. Markley, Springfield. Room 303, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Ernest A. Johnson, Hingham, 1956. *Assistant Commissioner*, Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence, 1953. *Associate Commissioners* (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration); Benjamin G. Hull (representing labor), Westfield, 1956; Joseph F. Furtek, Chicopee, 1954; James T. Violette (representing employers of labor), Fitchburg, 1955. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Jeanne F. Buckley, Beverly. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Raymond F. O'Connell, Springfield.

Division of Apprentice Training, Hubert L. Connor (*Director*), Newton. 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Rooms 1140–1142.

Division of Industrial Safety, Thomas F. Kelly (*Director*), Andover. Room 473, State House.

Division of Minimum Wage, Marion J. Casey (*Director*), Belmont. Room 463, State House.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, (vacancy) (*Director*). 286 Congress Street, Boston.

Division of Standards and Division on the Necessaries of Life, John P. McBride (*Director*), Belmont. Rooms 194 and 200, State House.

Division of Statistics, Joseph F. King, North Reading. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

See Apprenticeship Council; Employment Security, Division of; Labor Relations Commission.

Labor Relations Commission (Department of Labor and Industries).

Francis M. Curran (*Chairman*), Holyoke, 1953; Leo F. Benoit, Springfield, 1955; Charles N. Collatos, Cambridge, 1957. Room 914, 294 Washington Street, Boston.

Lynn, Trustees of the Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of.

Clyde Mitchell, 1953; Daniel H. Murphy, 1953; Arthur Finkle, 1954; William P. Egan, 1954; Helen F. Dancewicz (*Vice-President*), 1955; Grace C. Duggan, 1955; William J. Mackesy (*President*), 1956; Alice J. McManus, 1956, and the Mayor. *Director*, Stephen R. Callahan, 50 High Street, Lynn.

Mashpee Advisory Commission.

Francis X. Lang (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1954; Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1954; Francis E. Kelly, Boston, 1954.

Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

John M. Wells (*Chairman*), Southbridge, 1953; George B. J. Kelleher, Westfield, 1954; James C. Gillis, Medford, 1955; Harry Kaplan, East Boston, 1956; Edward J. Lynch, Natick, 1957. *Director*, Crocker Snow, Ipswich. Logan Airport, East Boston.

Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Abraham K. Cohen, Boston, 1953; Elwood S. McKenney, West Newton, 1954; Mildred H. Mahoney (*Chairman*), Winchester, 1955. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Richard Preston (*Chairman*), Hamilton, 1953; Robert F. Meyer, Holyoke, 1954; John J. Kearney, Boston, 1955; William F. Bennett, Worcester, 1956; Thomas J. Finn, Jr., Worcester, 1957; the Commissioner of Labor and Industries and the Commissioner of Agriculture *ex officiis*. *Executive Director*, Amico J. Barone, Springfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS MARKET AUTHORITY.

William F. Hurley, Boston, 1953; Daniel J. Hart, Chelmsford, 1954; Maxwell Shapiro, Boston (*Appointed by the Mayor*), 1955; James P. White, Winchester, 1955; Thomas F. Casey (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1956. *Ex officio, Commissioner of Agriculture; Director of Markets.*

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION (Under the Governor and Council).

Joseph S. Adams, Westwood, 1953; James F. Reynolds, Everett, 1954; Emil E. Fuchs, Boston, 1955; George F. Driscoll, Fall River, Carl A. Sheridan (*Acting Chairman*) (Commissioner of Administration, *ex officio*), Framingham. *Director and Chief Engineer*, Hall Nichols, Wellesley. 20 Somerset Street (Room 402), Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY.

Benjamin H. Grout, Springfield, 1958; John R. Kewer, Boston, 1959; William F. Callahan (*Chairman*), Newton, 1960.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Charles E. Donovan, Salem, 1953; Gordon M. Morrison, Newton, 1954; Bancroft C. Wheeler, Worcester, 1955; Roger T. Doyle, Boston, 1956; William S. Conway, Springfield, 1957; Robert C. Cochrane (*Secretary*), Newton, 1958; Anthony O. Cardullo (*Chairman*), Boston, 1959. Room 38, State House.

Approving Authority for Colleges and Medical Schools, Robert C. Cochrane (*Secretary*), Boston; Vlado Getting (*Commissioner of Public Health*), Belmont; Charles E. Donovan (*Chairman*), Salem; Barnett D. Gordon, Brookline, 1954.

MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 425.)

Commissioner of Mental Health, Jack R. Ewalt, M.D., Waltham, 1956.

First Assistant Commissioner, Peter B. Hagopian, M.D., Lawrence, 1953. *Second Assistant Commissioner*, Joseph P. Gentile, Boston, 1955. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Executive Division, Peter B. Hagopian, Lawrence.

Medical Division (Vacancy) (*Director and Assistant to Commissioner*).

Division of Mental Deficiency and Medical Statistics, Morris L. Sharp, M.D. (*Director*), Foxborough.

Division of Legal Medicine, Walter Jetter (*Director and Assistant to the Commissioner*), Hingham.

Division of Hospital Inspection, William F. McLaughlin, M.D. (*Director*), Somerville.

Business Division, William I. Rose (*Business Agent*), Boston.

Division of Settlement and Support, D. Francis Healy (*Supervisor*), Brockton.

Division of Mental Hygiene and Research, Warren G. Vaughon, M.D. (*Director*).

MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD.

Charles D. Mahoney, Lawrence, 1953; Edward F. Towne, Haverhill, 1953; Thomas A. Berrigan (*Chairman*), Westwood, 1954; Pasquale Grillo, Lawrence, 1954; William J. Maguire, Haverhill, 1955. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Edgar P. Copell, Newton, 1955. *Associate Commissioners*, Joseph L. Geary, Brookline, 1954; John J. Grigalus, Boston, 1956; Milton Cook, Boston, 1957; Harold E. Stevens, Lexington, 1958. *Secretary*, Nelson Curtis, Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Harold J. Toole (*Director*), Framingham. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Sewerage Division, Thomas A. Berrigan (*Director*), Westwood. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks Engineering, Benjamin W. Fink (*Director*), Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Construction Division, Frederick W. Gow (*Acting Chief Engineer*), Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY, Board of Trustees of The.

Horace Schermerhorn (*Administrative and Finance*), Wellesley, 1955; Frank W. Rourke (*Chairman*) (*Transportation Field*), Melrose, 1957; Harold D. Ulrich (*Labor Relations*), Melrose, 1959.

Advisory Board — Mayor or city manager of each city and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of each town.

MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard; State Quartermaster.

MILK CONTROL BOARD.

Matthew J. Collins, Lanesborough, 1954; Francis D. Dailey (*Chairman*), Boston, 1956; Eugene Del Bianco, Boston, 1956. *Director of the Division of Milk Control*, Jerry Bond, Jr., Needham. *Secretary*, Park Carpenter, Marshfield. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

MILK REGULATION BOARD.

Chairman, Milk Control Board (*Chairman*); Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Health; Attorney General. Samuel V. Noyes (*Acting Director*); Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry (*Secretary*). Room 515, 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Benjamin G. Hull, Westfield; Joseph F. Furtek, Chicopee; James T. Violette, Fitchburg. Room 473, State House.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Walter Prichard Eaton (*Chairman and Secretary*), Sheffield, 1954; Philip E. Rothkopf, Pittsfield, 1956; Francis J. Kelly, Great Barrington, 1958.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION.

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, Raymond A. Lyman, Easthampton. *Superintendent*, John A. Knox, Easthampton.

Mystic River Bridge Authority.

Frank D. Crowley, Chelsea, 1954; Ephraim A. Brest (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1956; Earle R. Barnard (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1958; Thomas P. Dillon, Cambridge, 1960; John A. Volpe (Commissioner of Public Works, *ex officio*), Winchester. Administration Building, Charlestown.

New Bedford, Woods' Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority.

Lawrence W. Miller, Nantucket, 1954; Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury, 1956; Francis X. Hurley (*Chairman*), Boston, 1956; James E. Lowey, Falmouth, 1958; Felix L. Parrone, New Bedford, 1960. Pier 9, New Bedford.

New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission.

Vlado A. Getting, M.D. (*Commissioner of Public Health*); Daniel T. Galvin, Canton, 1953; Joseph B. Hanlon, Quincy, 1954; Roger L. Putnam, Sr., Springfield, 1955; John F. Casey, Somerville, 1956. *Secretary*, Joseph C. Knox. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission.

L. Warner Howe, Gardner, 1955; Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke (*Senator, designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation*); Raymond J. Kenney, Belmont (*Director of Forestry*).

Nursing, Board of Registration in (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Rosemary Conroy, Worcester, 1953; Eleanor Page Bowen (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1954; John Molloy Flynn, Belmont, 1955; Rita P. Kelleher, Hingham, 1956; Margaret C. Reilly, Brockton, 1957; John A. Foley, Boston, 1958; Robert C. Cochrane (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Boston, 1958. Room 38, State House.

Optometry, Board of Registration in (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Walter I. Brown, New Bedford, 1953; Frank S. Jones (*Chairman*), Weymouth, 1954; Ernest H. Roberts, Medford, 1955; Lawrence W. Caton, New Bedford, 1956; John E. Quinn, Salem, 1957. Room 33, State House.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AUTHORITY.

Harriet C. Hall, Brighton, 1953; Catherine V. Danehy, Cambridge, 1954; Peter Di Paolo (*Chairman*), Boston, 1955. *Executive Director*, William F. McCarty, Lowell. 80 Boylston Street (Room 546), Boston.

PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr. (*Chairman*), Beverly, 1953; Michael J. Batal, Lawrence, 1954; Katharine Sullivan, Canton, 1955; Kathleen B. McHugh, Lynn, 1956; Cornelius J. Twomey, Lawrence, 1957. Room 134, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Timothy S. Shea (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1954; Samuel Stahler, Saugus, 1955; John E. F. Cusick, Fall River, 1956; Wilfred Chagnon, Newton, 1957; Edward B. Nassif, North Adams, 1958. Room 36 State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF.

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners*, Odber R. Farrell, Belmont, 1954; Charles T. Snow, Brookline, 1954.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner*, Roger H. Martin, Marblehead, 1954.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner*, Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., Plymouth, 1954.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner*, Norman J. DesJardins, Fall River, 1954.

Secretary, Mortimer Mikerson, Winthrop.

PLUMBERS, BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Louis H. Jacobs, Boston, 1954; Augustine P. Messineo, Lawrence, 1955; George T. S. Horne (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1956. *Secretary*, James E. Curry, Lowell. Room 35, State House.

PORT OF BOSTON AUTHORITY.

Alexander Macomber, Boston, 1953; Bernard R. Baldwin, Newton, 1954; John J. Halloran (*Chairman*), Swampscott, 1955; William F. Morrissey, Boston, 1956; William H. Burke, Hatfield, 1957.

Director, John M. Bresnahan, Commonwealth Pier Five, Boston.

PROBATION, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT).

Robert E. Goodwin (*Chairman*), Boston; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston; John F. Tierney, Arlington; John J. Connelly, West Roxbury; Gilbert

W. Cox, Needham. *Commissioner*, Albert Bradley Carter, Cambridge Room 206, New Court House, Boston.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Albert E. Povah (*Chairman*), Manchester, 1953; Ernest D. Wilson, Worcester, 1954; Robert S. Williams, Cambridge, 1955; Albert Haertlein (*Secretary*), Watertown, 1956; Max I. Alimansky, Pittsfield, 1957. Room 34, State House.

PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION.

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation (*Chairman*); the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Veterans Services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATED BY DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY).

State Employment Offices: Athol, 465 Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Boston, 6 Somerset Street, 400 Stuart Street; Brockton, 25 White Avenue; Cambridge, 36 Church Street; Chelsea, 455 Broadway; Chicopee, 10 Center Street; Fall River, 446 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 781 Main Street; Framingham, 72 Irving Street; Gardner, City Hall; Gloucester, 3 Washington Street; Greenfield, 31 Federal Street; Haverhill, 27 Main Street; Holyoke, 560 Dwight Street; Hyannis, 227 Main Street; Lawrence, 361 Canal Street; Lowell, 291 Summer Street; Lynn, 7 Willow Street; Malden, 105 Center Street; Marlborough, 116 Main Street; Medford, 10 High Street; Milford, 21 Exchange Street; New Bedford, 618 Acushnet Avenue; Newburyport, 76 State Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 29 Pleasant Street; Norwood, 524 Washington Street; Pittsfield, 184 North Street; Plymouth, 39 Court Street; Quincy, 115 Parking Way; Salem, 259 Essex Street; Somerville, 9 Union Square; Springfield, 282 Dwight Street; Taunton, 72 School Street; Waltham, 45 Moody Street; Ware, 9 Bank Street; Webster, 661 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 40 Foster Street.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Health, Vlado A. Getting, Belmont, 1953. Deputy Commissioner, Alton S. Pope, Newton.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Raymond L. Mutter, Holyoke, 1953; Francis H. Lally, Milford, 1954; Paul J. Jakmauh, Milton, 1955; Paul F. Flaherty, Boston, 1956; William H.

Griffin, Boston, 1957; Charles F. Wilinsky, Boston, 1958. Secretary, Florence L. Wall, Milton. Room 546, State House.

Bureau of Administration. Division of Administration, Robert H. Hamlin (*First Assistant to Commissioner*), Cambridge. Room 546, State House. Jerome Patrick Troy (*Counsel*), Boston. Room 546, State House. Section of Fiscal Management, Harry W. Attwood (*Chief*), Foxboro, Room 512, State House. Section of Nursing, Ethel G. Brooks (*Chief*), Boston. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston. Section of Nutrition, Dorothea Nicoll (*Chief*), Arlington. 88 Broad Street, Boston. Section of Social Service, Catherine M. Casey (*Chief*), Malden. 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Division of Health Information*, Louis Cohen (*Director*), Winthrop. Room 524A, State House. *Division of Training*, Leon A. Bradley (*Director*), Cohasset. Room 549, State House.

Bureau of Institutions. Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Aiton S. Pope (*Director*), Newton. Room 546, State House. *Division of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases*, Herbert L. Lombard (*Director*), Newton. 334 Boylston Street, Boston. *Division of Hospitals*, A. Daniel Rubenstein (*Director*), Newton. 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. *Institute of Laboratories*, Johannes Ipsen (*Superintendent*), Cambridge. 375 South Street, Boston. *Biologic Laboratory Section*, James A. McComb (*Director*), Norwood. 375 South Street, Boston. *Diagnostic Laboratory Section*, Robert A. MacCready (*Director*), Dover. 375 South Street, Boston. *Wasserman Laboratory Section*, William A. Hinton (*Director*), Canton. 281 South Street, Boston.

Bureau of Preventive Medicine. Division of Local Health Administration, Robert E. Archibald (*Director*), Melrose. Room 545, State House. District Health Officers — Arthur E. Burke, Ayer; Harold W. Stevens, New Bedford; Walter W. Lee, Amherst; Harold Stein, Pittsfield; Grace E. Lutman, Quincy; Walter J. Pennell, Wakefield. *Division of Alcoholism*, John C. Ayres (*Director*), Boston. 8 Beacon Street, Boston. *Division of Communicable Diseases*, Roy F. Feemster (*Director*), Brookline. 8 Beacon Street, Boston. *Division of Dental Health*, William D. Wellock (*Director*), Newton. 227 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. *Division of Maternal and Child Health*, R. Gerald Rice (*Director*), Cambridge. 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Crippled Children Services*, Janice Rafuse (*Supervisor*), Milton. 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Division of Venereal Diseases*, Nicholas J. Fiumara (*Director*), Belmont. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Bureau of Environmental Sanitation. Division of Sanitary Engineering, Clarence I. Sterling, Jr. (*Director and Chief Sanitary Engineer*), Hingham. Room 511A, State House. *Division of Food and Drugs*, George A. Michael (*Director*), Boston. Room 527, State House.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Otis M. Whitney, Concord, 1956. *Secretary*, Rufus H. Bond, Medford. *Head Administrative Clerk*, Leo J. Conlon, Watertown. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections, Joseph E. Duffy, Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

State Fire Marshal, Robert F. Ulm, Easthampton, 1956. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Bureau of Identification, Edmund L. Reardon (*Acting Identification Agent*), Brookline. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Regulations, Henry T. Wrobel (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1953; Joseph E. Duffy, Boston, 1953; Harry J. Keefe, Boston, 1954; Thomas D. Addison, Belmont, 1954; William A. Kobs, Dedham, 1955; Joseph R. Ducharme, Chicopee, 1955; Adam D. Strachan, Needham, 1956; Edward L. Schwartz, Brookline, 1956.

Board of Fire Prevention Regulations, James H. Henderson, Chestnut Hill, 1953; William S. Mabb, Agawam, 1954; Roy Burnham, Winchester, 1955; Joseph E. Murphy, Melrose, 1956; William J. McAuliffe, Belmont, 1957; John S. Adams, Marblehead, 1958.

Board of Standards, Joseph E. Duffy, Boston, 1953; John T. Loftus, Dorchester, 1954; Edward T. McCann, Worcester, 1955; Harry P. Hogan, Springfield, 1956; J. Frederick Krokyn, Brookline, 1957; Francis P. Cogger, Lowell, 1958; James H. Mooney (*Chairman*), Boston, 1958.

Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners, Edward L. Ford, Wellesley, 1954; Thomas A. Flaherty, Boston, 1955; John M. Whouley, Cambridge, 1956; Joseph F. Cleary, Cambridge, 1957; David M. Brackman (*Chairman*), Boston, 1958. *Secretary*, James M. Cushing, Brookline. *Administrative Secretary*, Edward C. Madden, Boston. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, James F. Southwood (*Chief Accountant*), Stoughton.

Engineering Division, Stanley W. Ellis (*Acting Chief Engineer*).

Railway and Bus Division, William H. Kirley (*Director*), Hopkinton.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, Joseph C. White (*Director*), Boston. Room 178, State House.

Division of Investigation of Securities, Harold C. White (*Chief Accountant in charge*). Ford Building, 15 Ashburton Place (3d floor), Boston.

Division of Smoke Inspection, George C. Doyle (*Director*), Malden. 100 Nashua Street (10th floor), Boston.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, Wallace G. Kittredge (*Director*), Wellesley; Harry D. Brown (*Assistant Director*), Billerica. 100 Nashua Street (9th floor), Boston.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 430).

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Patrick A. Tompkins, Boston, 1956.

Advisory Board, Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts (*Chairman*), Newton, 1954; Ida M. Cannon, Cambridge, 1954; Joseph Levco, Boston, 1954; George E. LeDoux, East Brookfield, 1955; Edward B. Hanify, Belmont, 1955; Ben G. Shapiro, Brookline, 1955; Francis A. Crotty, Arlington, 1956; James H. Doyle, Boston, 1956; Albert F. Doyle, Brockton, 1956.

Division of Aid and Relief, Walter A. Kelly (*Director*), Boston. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

Division of Child Guardianship, Robert F. Ott (*Director*), Boston. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, John A. Volpe, Winchester, 1955. *Associate Commissioners*, Benjamin H. Grout, Springfield, 1953; Francis V. Matera, Boston, 1954. *Secretary*, Mary E. McMorrow, Canton. *Chief Engineer*, William C. Tuttle, Brockton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

District Highway Engineers:

District No. 1, William J. Goggins, 246 North Street, Pittsfield.

District No. 2, Cyril B. Raymond, 191 Main Street, Greenfield.

District No. 3, Frederick W. Guerin, 40 Foster Street, Worcester.

District No. 4, Frederick D. Sabin. 130 Third Street, East Cambridge.

District No. 5, Charles A. Fritz, 242 Cabot Street, Beverly.

District No. 6, Frank A. Chase, 68 Main Street, Taunton.

District No. 7, Lewis R. Sellew, Glidden Building, Middleborough.

Division of Waterways, Rodolphe G. Bessette (*Director*), New Bedford. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

District Waterways Engineer, Everett N. Hutchins. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Anton G. Kesseli, Sutton, 1953; Judith T. Dempsey, Worcester, 1956; Walter Klewiec, Sutton, 1957.

Superintendent, E. Wesley Marble, Sutton.

Recodifying General Laws, etc., Commissioners for.

Haven Parker, Cambridge; Charles F. Anderson, Boston; James J. Kelleher, West Roxbury. 92 State Street, Boston.

Registry of Motor Vehicles, Division of (Public Works, Department of).

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Rudolph F. King, Millis, 1956. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Assistant to the Registrar*, Alfred W. Devine, Malden. *Chief Accountant*, William F. Campbell, Quincy. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Retirement, State Board of (Department of the State Treasurer).

Foster Furcolo (Treasurer and Receiver-General) (*Chairman*); Thomas A. Loughlin, Roxbury, 1954; John E. Coyne (elected by members of the Retirement Association), Dorchester, 1956. *Secretary*, Chester H. Grant, Gloucester. Room 218, State House.

Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board.

Leo F. Barber (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1956; the City Engineer of the City of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, Arthur T. Brennan, City Hall, Salem.

School Building Assistance Commission.

Wayne E. Clark, Bridgewater, 1953; T. Joseph McCook, Haverhill, 1953; Arthur F. Eldridge, Shelburne, 1953. *Appointed by the Board of Education*, Charles E. Shepard, Warren, 1953; John H. Walsh, Waltham, 1953. John E. Marshall, *Administrator*, 88 Broad Street, Boston.

South Essex Sewerage Board.

Chairman, Joseph C. Tomasello, Boston, 1955. *Ex Officiis Members*, the City Engineer of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody; the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Appointed by the Town Manager of Danvers*, Robert A. Glines. *Treasurer and Clerk*, Elihu A. Hershenson, Fort Avenue, Salem.

State Airport Management Board.

Philip M. Morgan, Worcester, 1953; Arthur D. Cronin, Newton, 1954; J. Reed Morss (*Chairman*), Wayland, 1955; George A. McLaughlin, Cambridge, 1956; Joseph H. Mulhern, Boston, 1957.

Commissioner of Airport Management, Edward H. McGrath, Brookline. *Secretary*, Helen Thompson, Boston.

STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Charles Bevilacqua, Boston, 1953; Henry N. Lamar, Belmont, 1956. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE EMPLOYEES INSURANCE (GENERAL ACCIDENT, HOSPITALIZATION, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL), SPECIAL COMMISSION ON.

Commissioner of Administration; Commissioner of Insurance; Theodore W. Fabisak (*representing state employees*) (*Secretary*). Room 307, State House.

STATE HOUSING BOARD.

Joseph F. Higgins, Cambridge, 1954; Kathryn Deery, Boston, 1955; Emil J. Vlasak, Springfield, 1956; Sydney C. H. Smith, Arlington, 1957; Daniel Tyler, Jr., (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1958. *Clerk*, Charles P. Norton, Weston. 90 Tremont Street, Boston.

STATE LIBRARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Daniel L. Marsh (*Chairman*), Boston, 1955. Thomas H. D. Mahoney, Cambridge, 1953; Keyes D. Metcalf, Belmont, 1954. *State Librarian*, Dennis A. Dooley, Boston. *Assistant State Librarian*, Miss Ruth G. Hedden, Boston. Room 341, State House.

STATE PLANNING BOARD.

Commissioner of Public Works; Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Conservation; Commissioner of Metropolitan District Commission; Mary M. Fitzgerald, Boston, 1953; James A. Britton (*Chairman*), Greenfield, 1954; Robert T. Barnicle, Fitchburg, 1955; Harry S. Spectre, Newton, 1956; Charles Merrill Kelley, Athol, 1957; Edward F. Barry, Milton, 1958. *Executive Secretary*, Daniel P. McGillicuddy. *Chief Engineer*, Harold J. Duffy, Boston, 334 Boylston Street.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

Allan M. Macleod (*Chairman*), Newton, 1954; Thomas J. Beedem, New Bedford, 1955; John E. Lawrence, Hamilton, 1956. *Secretary*, Lawrence J. Lane, Waltham. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Edward Wright, *of the Department of Public Health* (*Chairman*); Richard K. Hale, Brookline; Daniel J. Curran, *of the Department of Agriculture*, Bertram I. Gerry (*Secretary*), Wellesley. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

Commissioner of Agriculture (*Chairman*); Advisory Board of Department of Agriculture. *Director of Experiment Station*, Dr. Dale H. Sieling, Amherst. *Director of Extension Service*, James W. Dayton, Amherst. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Appointed by the Governor, Thomas P. McDavitt (*Chairman*), Boston, 1954. *Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court*, Arthur J. Santry, Brookline, 1953. *Sheriff of Suffolk County*, Frederick R. Sullivan. Room 318, Court House, Boston.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

Willard B. Luther, Cambridge, 1954; Edward L. Schwartz, Brookline, 1954; Joseph F. O'Connell, Jr., Boston, 1954.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 158, State House.

VETERANS' SERVICES, COMMISSIONER OF.

Commissioner, Richard F. Tobin, Boston, 1954; *Deputy*, Joseph F. Gibney, Webster, 1953; *Second Deputy*, William E. McNamara, Leominster, 1956. *Supervisor of Benefits*, Susan McCusker, Cambridge, 1955. Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 71, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Matthew K. Carr, Hingham, 1954; Dennis S. Shannon (*Chairman*), Westfield, 1955; Francis M. Austin, Belchertown, 1956; Edward A. Blake, Gardner, 1957; Ray S. Youmans (*Secretary*), Andover, 1958. Room 413 N, State House.

Approving Authority for Colleges or Universities in Veterinary Medicine, Ray S. Youmans (*Secretary*), Andover; William Casey (*Director of Division of Livestock Disease Control*), Charlton.

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Richard C. Guest (*Chairman*), Princeton, 1953; Leo D. Brown (*Clerk*), Millbury, 1956; Kenneth G. Trinder, Shrewsbury, 1957. *Superintendent*, Earle R. Vickery, Jr., Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, William G. Andrew, Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

The Adjutant General. Room 184, State House.

WEATHER AMENDMENT BOARD.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Health and Commissioner of Conservation.

WORKINGMEN'S LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Director, Vernon W. Marr, North Scituate. 8 Winter Street, Boston.

YOUTH SERVICE BOARD.

Members of the Board — Cecelia McGovern, Newton, 1953; Thomas J. Turley, Boston, 1957; John D. Coughlan (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1958. Room 715, 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

Advisory Committee on Service to Youth, James A. Travers, Boston, 1954; William S. Ravenell, Boston, 1954; Dora Margolis, Boston, 1954; Robert M. Mulford, Winchester, 1954; Marie W. Hazen, Holyoke, 1954; Thomas F. McNamara, Boston, 1956; Eugene Fenton, Lawrence, 1956; Margaret M. O'Riordan, Boston, 1956; William H. Ohrenberger, Boston, 1956; Maxwell Shapiro, Boston, 1956; Edgar Grossman, Newton, 1958; John W. Roberts, Boston, 1958; Norris B. Flanagan, Quincy, 1958; Agnes C. Lavery, Boston, 1958; Michael F. McGrath, Salem, 1958. 14 Somerset St., Boston.

Institutions under the Youth Service Board, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough. Industrial School for Boys, Shirley. Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster. Reception Center for Boys, Westborough. Reception Center for Girls, Lancaster. Youth Service Board Detention Center, 105 South Huntington Avenue, Boston.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

At Dighton.

James H. Gildard, Swansea, 1953; Albert M. Gonsalves, Fairhaven, 1954; Ralph Darling, Taunton, 1955; Thomas J. Wilcock, North Dartmouth, 1956; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Karl H. Erickson.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

At Danvers (Hathorne P.O.).

Arthur B. Mahoney, Lawrence, 1953; James D. McNamara, Lynnfield, 1954; James B. Wrest, Danvers, 1955; Thomas J. Zak, Salem, 1956; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Harold A. Mostrom.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

At Walpole.

Cornelius J. Murphy, Norwood, 1954; William E. Higgins, Needham, 1955; Daniel J. Daley, Brookline, 1956; Clayton W. Nash, South Weymouth, 1957; Russell T. Bates, Quincy, 1957; Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline, 1957; A. Howard Whelan, Walpole, 1957. *Director*, Foster H. Weiss.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Warden and Superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

AT BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN P.O.).

Warden, John J. O'Brien. *Deputy Warden*, John Blaney. *Physician*, Samuel A. Merlin, M.D. *Chaplain*, Edward F. Hartigan. *Clerk*, Ernest J. Dawson.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

AT CONCORD (WEST CONCORD P.O.).

Superintendent, Edward S. Grennan. *Deputy Superintendent*, Samuel Freeman. *Physician*, Raymond E. Hooper, M.D. *Chaplain*, Robert E. Burt. *Clerk*, Horace R. Fletcher.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

AT FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Miriam Van Waters. *Assistant Superintendent*, Margaret O'Keefe. *Physician*, James J. O'Leary, Jr., M.D.

STATE FARM.

AT BRIDGEWATER (STATE FARM P.O.).

Superintendent, James E. Warren. *Deputy Superintendent*, J. Paul Doyle. *Master*, W. Edmund Burke. *Treasurer*, Fred P. Turner. *Medical Director*, Morris Kaplan, M.D.

STATE PRISON COLONY.

AT NORFOLK.

Superintendent, Frank B. Coughlin. *Deputy Superintendent*, Jeremiah J. Dacey. *Treasurer*, Joseph F. Landers. *Hospital Director*, James F. Carolan, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES.

[The general management of the several State Teachers Colleges is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Boston — Opened as Boston Normal School, 1852; name changed to Boston Teachers' College, 1924; transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1952.

President — William F. Looney.

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *President*, Martin F. O'Connor.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *President*, Edward J. Scanlon.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *President*, Clement C. Maxwell.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *President*, Edward A. Sullivan.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *President*, Eugene A. Sullivan.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1895. *President*, Ellis F. White.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *President*, Grover C. Bowman.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September 1897. (Operation temporarily suspended for the duration).

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *President*, Daniel H. O'Leary.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *President*, Gordon L. Reynolds.

FALL RIVER, THE BRADFORD DURFEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF, TRUSTEES OF THE.

President — Leslie B. Coombs.

Trustees — The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools.

James Tansey (*President Emeritus*), Fall River, 1953; William H. Moran, Fall River, 1953; Grace Hartley Howe, Fall River, 1954; Edward F. Doolan (*Clerk*), 1955.

Manuel S. Almeida, Fall River, 1953; Meyer Jaffe, Fall River, 1953; Madison F. Welsh, Fall River, 1953; Helen C. Connors, Fall River, 1954; Antonio M. Pires, Fall River, 1954; John J. Roberts, Fall River, 1954; Louis M. Vavala, Fall River, 1954; Joseph P. Clark, III, Fall River, 1955; Robert J. Nagle, Fall River, 1955; Jan Pietraszek, Fall River, 1955; Bernard G. Tomlinson, Fall River, 1955.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

President — Martin J. Lydon.

Trustees — The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education.

Myron S. Freeman, Worcester, 1953; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1953; Francis P. Madden, Winthrop, 1953; James H. Murray, Lowell, 1953; Charles J. Scully, Chelmsford, 1953; Frank W. Gainey, Lawrence, 1954; Samuel Pinanski, Brookline, 1954; Philip L. Scannell, Sr., Lowell, 1954; Alfred E. Travers, Chelmsford, 1954; William F. Borsman, Newton, 1954; Arthur W. Brown, Lawrence, 1955; Clifford L. Erving, Milton, 1955; John J. Delmore, Lowell, 1955; George H. Dozois, Lowell, 1955; Barnett D. Gordon, Brookline, 1955.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

President — John E. Foster.

Trustees — The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools.

William E. King, New Bedford, 1953; James B. Moniz, New Bedford, 1953; Ida D. Epstein, New Bedford, 1953; Casimir Arendt, New Bedford, 1953; Timothy J. Manning, New Bedford, 1953; Ethel F. Almada, New Bedford, 1954; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop, 1954; John A. Shea, New Bedford, 1954; Laurent Fauteux, New Bedford, 1955; Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, 1955; Dennis J. Murphy, Millis, 1955; Albert Medeiros, New Bedford, 1955; John Vertente, Jr., New Bedford, 1955.

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Seraphine P. Jason, Fairhaven, 1953; Arthur C. Sullivan, Lowell, 1954; Charles H. Hurley (*Chairman*), Newton Center, 1955. 585 Boylston Street, Boston.

Superintendent, Shore Base, Buzzards Bay — Julian D. Wilson.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[At Amherst. Founded 1863.]

President — Ralph A. VanMeter.

Trustees — Harry Dunlap Brown, Billerica, 1954; John W. Haigis, Greenfield, 1954; Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton, 1955; Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland, 1955; Rev. Florence J. Donohue, Chicopee, 1956; William M. Cashin, Milton, 1956; Ernest Hoftyzer, Wellesley, 1957; Alden C. Brett, Belmont, 1957; Leonard Carmichael, Medford, 1958; Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge, 1958; Dennis M. Crowley, Boston, 1959; F. Roland McDermott, Wrentham, 1959; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1960; Ralph F. Taber, Newton, 1960.

Trustees ex officiis — His Excellency the Governor; the Commissioner of Education; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the President of the University.

Officers of the Trustees.

President — His Excellency the Governor, ***Ex officio.***

Chairman — Joseph W. Bartlett.

Secretary — James W. Burke, Amherst.

Treasurer — Kenneth W. Johnson, Amherst.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6).]

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Marie F. Gordon, Greenfield, 1954; James L. Harrop (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1955; Anna Sharac, Northampton, 1956; Bartholomew W. Buckley, Ware, 1957; Frank B. Cebula, Ware, 1958; William M. Hyde (*Secretary*), Ware, 1959; Thomas Sullivan, Amherst, 1960.

Superintendent — Henry A. Tadgell, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Nicola J. Barletta (*Chairman*), Boston, 1954; George F. Keating (*Secretary*), Boston, 1955; Anne B. Savol, Boston, 1956; Hilda F. McStravick, Jamaica Plain, 1957; Channing Frothingham, Boston, 1958; Winslow Sears, Brookline, 1959; Catherine P. Lally, Swampscott, 1960.

Superintendent — Harry C. Solomon, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Wilfred Scott, Boston, 1954; Bertram H. Loewenberg, Newton, 1955; Margaret M. Hurley (*Secretary*), Boston, 1956; Eli M. Levatinsky, Dorchester, 1957; Francis M. Rackemann, M.D., Boston, 1958; Cecelia F. Logan, Cohasset, 1959; Myer Israel, Brookline, 1960.

Superintendent — Walter E. Barton, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Dorothy Stevens, North Andover, 1954; Roy K. Patch (*Chairman*), Beverly, 1955; Morris Reingold, Swampscott, 1956; Elizabeth W. McNulty, Danvers, 1957; James W. O'Donnell, Revere, 1958; Arthur P. O'Connor, Lawrence, 1959; Gordon L. Brown, Swampscott, 1960.

Superintendent — Clarence A. Bonner, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — Stanley Cobb, Milton, 1953; Ann Bowen Loring, Duxbury, 1954; Joseph A. Regan, Somerville, 1955; Julia T. Boyle (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1956; Pearl B. Hurwitz, Brookline, 1957; Frederick J. Mahony, Newton, 1958.

Superintendent — Malcolm J. Farrell, M.D.

Trustees elected by Corporation — John G. Brooks, Weston; Allan M. Cate, Needham; Charles M. Austin, Somerville; John E. Rogerson, Boston; Thornton K. Ware, Fitchburg; Paul R. Withington, Milton.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Kathryn D. Fillmore, Norton, 1953; Ethel Wing Dodd, Norfolk, 1954; William S. Farmer (*Chairman*), Medfield, 1955; Florence G. Mahoney, Boston, 1956; Charles Henry Hogan, Caryville 1957; Linwood L. Chaffin, Mansfield, 1958; Helen J. Fay (*Secretary*), Westwood, 1959.

Superintendent — John T. Shea, M.D.

GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Felix Rosenbaum, Leominster, 1953; Frank W. Lyman, Ashby, 1954; George F. Abdella, Worcester, 1955; Thomas R. Foley, Fitchburg, 1956; Marjorie A. Michniewicz, Worcester, 1957; Helen F. Cummings, Boston, 1958; John C. Hughes (*Chairman*), Gardner, 1959.

Superintendent — Warren Cordes, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Glee Cahill, Milford, 1954; Urban La Duke, Grafton, 1955; Ignazio Colombo, Worcester, 1956; Antonia W. Wackell (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1957; Marion Lonergan, Worcester, 1958; Frank J. Ludy, North Grafton, 1959; Donald Greenwood, Grafton, 1960.

Superintendent — William Charles Inman, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Nathaniel Thayer Clark, Dover, 1954; Andrew B. Goodspeed, Natick, 1955; Mary M. Dailey, Franklin, 1956; John H. Craig (*Chairman*), Natick, 1957; Patrick J. Butler, Framingham, 1958; James Leo O'Connor, Franklin, 1959; Ann C. Gannett, Wayland, 1960.

Superintendent — Theodore F. Lindberg, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — Gilbert Horrax, Chestnut Hill, 1954; J. Thomas Baldwin, Wollaston, 1955; Alice B. Delaney, Waltham, 1956; Paul C. Griffin, Arlington, 1957; Louis L. Bobrick, Arlington, 1958; Susan Murdock Tully, Stoneham, 1959; Claud J. N. Weber (*Chairman*), Belmont, 1960.

Superintendent — William C. Gaebler, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

At Palmer.

Trustees — Victor Salustri, Springfield, 1954; Beatrice V. Buckley, Ware, 1955; Joseph L. Simon (*Chairman*), Beverly, 1956; Mary E. O'Connor, Springfield, 1957; James F. McConchie, Monson, 1958; Samuel Goldstein, Newton, 1959; Allen F. Davis, Palmer, 1960.

Superintendent — Roger G. Osterheld, M.D.

MYLES STANDISH STATE SCHOOL.

At Taunton.

Trustees — Ruth A. O'Neill, Taunton, 1953; Mabel C. Brenner, Easton, 1954; Nathan Ernest Silbert, Lynn, 1955; Thomas P. Fallon, Wrentham, 1956; Helen L. Buckley, Abington, 1957; John J. Connelly, Boston, 1958; John E. Fenton, Lawrence, 1959.

Superintendent — Richard C. Cooke, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Mary P. Bailey (*Secretary*), Northampton, 1954; Kenneth H. Hemenway (*Chairman*), Northampton, 1955; James Cahillane, Northampton, 1956; Francis M. McKenna, Springfield, 1957; Julian

B. P. Brereton, Springfield, 1958; Justin E. Hayes, Northampton, 1959; Louise M. Trudeau, Holyoke, 1960.

Superintendent — J. H. Fernand Longprè, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Alice T. Knowles (*Secretary*), Dartmouth, 1953; Josephine F. McNamara, Taunton, 1954; Kenneth Dorn (*Chairman*), Brockton, 1955; Edward T. Shannon, Fall River, 1956; Daniel A. J. Doyle, South Attleboro, 1957; Thomas J. Clancy, Swansea, 1958; Ralph J. Burns, Belmont, 1959.

Superintendent — W. Everett Glass, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — George J. Lian, Worcester, 1953; John A. Frye (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1954; Ellwood N. Hennessy (*Secretary*), Westborough, 1955; Joseph Francis Birmingham, Westborough, 1956; Mary Burke Cronan, Framingham, 1957; Catherine Rozzano, Worcester, 1958; John T. Sheehan, Westborough, 1959.

Superintendent — Rollin V. Hadley, M.D.

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Anna C. Tatman (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1954; David G. Ljungberg, Worcester, 1955; Franklyn J. Scola, Worcester, 1956; Mary V. Campbell, Worcester, 1957; Daniel F. Murray, Milbury, 1958; Michael H. Selzo, Worcester, 1959; Carl G. Nordgren, Worcester, 1960.

Superintendent — Bardwell H. Flower, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Frank J. Nerney, Attleboro, 1954; Arthur P. Crosby, Brookline, 1955; William N. Connolly, Franklin, 1956; Florence Birmingham (*Secretary*); Frank J. Carroll, Canton, 1958; John J. Clancy (*Chairman*), Bellingham, 1959; Francis Riley, Attleboro, 1960.

Superintendent — C. Stanley Raymond, M.D.

NORFOLK STATE HOSPITAL.

At Norfolk.

(Trustees not yet appointed.)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Paul Dufault, M.D.

NORTH READING STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Claire W. Twinam, M.D.

LAKEVILLE STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Harry A. Clark, M.D.

WESTFIELD STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Wilson W. Knowlton, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).

Superintendent — George L. Parker, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

At Tewksbury.

Trustees — Robert L. DeNormandie (*Chairman*), Lincoln, 1953; Harry R. Coburn, Lowell, 1953; Philip J. LaPorte, Lowell, 1953; Mary A. Bottomley, Boston, 1954; William M. Collins, Lowell, 1955; M. Virginia Doherty, Belmont, 1955; Michael Catino, Medford, 1955.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — C. Winthrop Houghton, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

At Canton.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Harry J. Blake, Wellesley, 1953; Harry J. Dowd, Brookline, 1954; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop, 1955; Paul L. Norton, Lincoln, 1956; John L. Donovan, Jr. (*Chairman*), Boston, 1957.

Superintendent — John J. Carroll, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

BRISTOL COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

At Attleboro.

Trustees — Charles J. Dermody, Seekonk, 1954; Louis E. Donley, North Attleborough, 1955; Clarence D. Roberts, Attleboro, 1956.
Superintendent and Secretary — Garnet Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

Trustees — Robert P. Barry, Somerville, 1953; Abigail A. Homans, Boston, 1953; Francis P. McCarthy, Boston, 1953; Francis O. Schmitt, Belmont, 1953.
General Director — Dean A. Clark, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

Trustees — Rev. John J. Connolly, Framingham, 1954; George Swartz, Brookline, 1954; Elizabeth Smiley, Hingham, 1954; Isadore J. Silverman, Newton, 1954.
Director — Edward J. Waterhouse.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

Managers — Patrick A. O'Connell, Brookline, 1953; Wallace Falvey, Swampscott, 1953.
Director — Francis S. Hill.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN HOLYOKE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

At Holyoke.

James M. Burt, Lee, 1953; John S. Begley, Holyoke, 1954; Thomas F. Corriden (*Chairman*), Northampton, 1955; John Patrick Beasley, Springfield, 1956; Margaret T. Clifford, Northampton, 1957; Walter Stachowicz, Chicopee Falls, 1958; James P. Kelly, Holyoke, 1959.

Commandant — John F. Berry, West Springfield.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea.

Trustees — John J. Sullivan, West Roxbury, 1953; James Buchanan, Jr. (*Secretary*), Chelsea, 1954; Frank A. Bond, North Adams, 1955; William J. Keville (*Chairman*), Belmont, 1956; Frederick C. Holland, Chelsea, 1957; John H. Fitzgerald, Jr., Chelsea, 1958; J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1959.

Commandant — John M. Quigley, Chelsea.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

At Boston.

Trustees — Frederick L. Good, Boston, 1953; Alexander J. A. Campbell, Boston, 1953; Bernard Goldfine, Brookline, 1954; Charles J. E. Kickham, Brookline, 1955; Jacob Shapiro, Canton, 1955.

Administrator — Philip D. Bonnet, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

Trustees — Viola Pinanski, Boston, 1954; James W. Kelleher, Boston, 1957.

Director — Norbert A. Wilhelm, M.D.

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1953-1954

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency CHRISTIAN A. HERTER (*R*)
of Boston.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor SUMNER G. WHITTIER (*R*)
of Everett.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.
I. — Harold R. Allen (*R*) of Brockton.
II. — Charles J. Gabriel (*R*) of Hingham.
III. — Otis M. Whitney (*R*) of Concord.
IV. — Patrick J. Sonny McDonough (*D*) of Boston.
V. — Arthur A. Thomson (*R*) of North Andover.
VI. — M. Edward Viola (*R*) of Arlington.
VII. — Gabriel G. Morze (*R*) of Gardner.
VIII. — Bruce Crane (*R*) of Dalton.

Secretary to the Governor.

Edmund V. Keville of Belmont.

Legislative Secretary to the Governor.

Chester T. Skibinski of Chicopee.

Executive Secretary.

Clarence R. Elam of Boston.

Committees of the Council.

Pardons and Prisons. — Lieutenant Governor Sumner G. Whittier (*Chairman*), Otis M. Whitney, Bruce Crane, Arthur A. Thomson, Gabriel G. Morze.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — Lieutenant Governor Sumner G. Whittier (*Chairman*), Charles J. Gabriel, Otis M. Whitney, Bruce Crane, Patrick J. Sonny McDonough.

Waterways, Public Lands and Transportation. — Harold R. Allen (*Chairman*), Charles J. Gabriel, M. Edward Viola, Arthur A. Thomson, Patrick J. Sonny McDonough.

Public Institutions and State House. — Charles J. Gabriel (*Chairman*), Bruce Crane, Gabriel G. Morze, Harold R. Allen, Patrick J. Sonny McDonough.

Military and Naval Affairs. — Otis M. Whitney (*Chairman*), Harold R. Allen, Gabriel G. Morze, M. Edward Viola, Patrick J. Sonny McDonough.

Nominations. — Lieutenant Governor Sumner G. Whittier (*Chairman*), M. Edward Viola, Charles J. Gabriel, Arthur A. Thomson, Patrick J. Sonny McDonough.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, *Commander-in-Chief.*
Major Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Jr., *The Adjutant General*, Boston.

AIDES-DE-CAMP OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Personal Aides.

Col. Robert G. Ervin, M. O. M., *Chief of Aides*	Manchester
Col. John E. Mutty, M. O. M.	Concord
Col. John S. O'Brien, *Retired List*	North Andover
Lt. Col. Harold P. MacLeod, M. O. M.	Westwood
Lt. Col. William H. McGarry, *Retired List*	Holyoke
Lt. Col. Samuel O. Smith, *Retired List*	Roxbury
Lt. Col. Andrew J. Torrielli, M. O. M.	Newtonville
Comdr. Ross H. Currier, M. N. M.	Boston
Maj. Arthur C. Brodeur, Jr., M. O. M.	Ludlow
Maj. Francis L. Rimbach, M. O. M.	Sterling
Lt. Comdr. Clarence A. Bartlett, M. N. M.	Chelmsford
Capt. Alfred G. Burkhardt, M. O. M.	Jamaica Plain
Capt. James M. Burt, M. O. M.	Lee
Capt. Daniel J. Finn, M. O. M.	Mattapan
Capt. J. Edward Theriault, M. O. M.	Newton
Lt. Stuart G. Waite, M. N. M.	Springfield
1st Lt. Benjamin G. Hull, Jr., M. O. M.	Goshen
1st Lt. Marjorie B. MacKinnon, M. N. M. (Marine Corps)	Worcester

Detailed Aides.

Col. Richard H. Hopkins, *211th AAA Group, Mass. N. G.*	Falmouth
Lt. Col. Walter C. Fuller, *101st Inf., Mass. N. G.*	North Quincy
Lt. Col. Theodore W. Gramstorff, *182d Inf., Mass. N. G.*	Everett
Lt. Col. Fred S. Grant, Jr., *772d AAA Gun Bn., Mass. N. G.*	Dover
Lt. Col. Joseph A. Lombard, *104th Inf., Mass. N. G.*	Springfield
Lt. Col. Arthur W. McGrath, *126th Tank Bn., Mass. N. G.*	Newton Center
Lt. Col. William R. Porter, *Hq. 26th Inf. Div., Mass. N. G.*	Millis

Lt. Col. William J. Samborski, *181st Inf., Mass. N. G.*	Holden
Lt. Col. Raymond A. Wilkinson, *Hq. 26th Inf. Div., Mass. N. G.*	Marblehead
Maj. Joseph M. Ambrose, *102d F. A. Bn., Mass. N. G.*	Danvers
Maj. Russell S. Dexter, *102d Ftr. Intcp. Wing, Mass. Air N. G.*	Cambridge
Maj. Charles L. Riley, Jr., *State Hq., Mass. N. G.*	Cambridge
Capt. Harry Jennings, *747th AAA Gun Bn., Mass. N. G.*	Fall River
1st Lt. Norman T. Byrnes, *101st Inf., Mass. N. G.*	Hingham

MILITARY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Jr., *The Adjutant General*	Boston
Col. Thomas L. Buckley, *Executive Officer*	West Medford
Col. Joseph L. Madigan, *Asst. Adjutant General*	Arlington
Lt. Col. Walter J. Gleason, *Asst. Adjutant General*	West Roxbury
State Inspector:	
Lt. Col. Albert C. Dunphy, *Mass. N. G.*	Milton
State Judge Advocate:	
Lt. Col. Frederick W. Roche, *Mass. N. G.*	Newton Center
State Surgeon:	
Brig. Gen. Donald E. Currier, *Retired List*	Wenham
State Ordnance Officer:	
Col. Arthur V. Harrington, *Mass. N. G.*	Stoneham
State Quartermaster:	
Brig. Gen. Patrick T. MacQueeney, *Retired List*	Milton
U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer:	
Col. Frank J. Killilea, *Mass. N. G.*	Andover
War Records:	
Edmund B. Jobe, *Military Archivist*	Lawrence
Military Service Commission:	
Brig. Gen. Timothy J. Regan, Jr., *Mass. N. G.* (*President*)	Jamaica Plain
Brig. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, *Mass. N. G.*	Jamaica Plain
Brig. Gen. Reginald A. Maurer, *Mass. N. G.*	Boston

COMMANDING OFFICERS, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD.

State Hq. & Hq. Det.: Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Jr.	Boston
101st Ord. Co.: Capt. Charles G. Smigelski	Groton
26th Inf. Div.: Maj. Gen. Edward D. Sirois	Lawrence
726th Ord. Bn.: Lt. Col. Arnold W. Hunter	Raynham
101st Engr. Bn. (C): Lt. Col. Howard V. Elliott	Waltham
126th Tank Bn.: Lt. Col. Arthur W. McGrath	Newton Center
114th Med. Bn.: Lt. Col. Alfred L. Frechette	Brookline
101st Inf.: Col. Daniel J. Murphy, Jr.	Natick
104th Inf.: Col. Albert L. Gramm	West Springfield
181st Inf.: Col. William F. Bigelow	Natick
26th Div. Arty.: Brig. Gen. Reginald A. Maurer	Boston
101st F. A. Bn.: Lt. Col. Gustav E. Johnson	Roslindale
102d F. A. Bn.: Lt. Col. Melvin S. Welsch	South Weymouth
211th F. A. Bn.: Lt. Col. Joseph P. Hayes	Lowell
180th F. A. Bn.: Lt. Col. John A. Hanson	Dedham
126th AAA Bn. (AW) (SP): Lt. Col. Richard C. Carrera	New Bedford
182d Inf.: Col. Alfred W. DeQuoy	Brockton
212th F. A. Bn.: Maj. Edward L. Murphy	Brockton
104th AAA Brig.: Brig. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne	Jamaica Plain
211th AAA Group: Col. Douglas MacDuff	Fall River
220th AAA Group: Col. Richard H. Hopkins	Falmouth
772d AAA Gun Bn.: Lt. Col. Fred S. Grant, Jr.	Dover
747th AAA Gun Bn.: Lt. Col. John F. Kane	Fall River
Hq. Mass. Air N. G.: Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Gentile	Jamaica Plain
102d Ftr. Intcp. Wing: Brig. Gen. Lyle E. Halstead	Fitchburg
102d Air Base Group: Col. Michael L. Connors	Mattapan
102d Maint. and Supply Group: Col. Olcott M. Brown	Boston
102d Medical Group: Lt. Col. William F. Croskery	Milton
102d Ftr. Intcp. Group: Lt. Col. Charles E. Gilbert II	Melrose
101st Ftr. Intcp. Sq.: Lt. Col. Joseph W. Mahoney	Lawrence
131st Ftr. Intcp. Sq.: Lt. Col. John J. Stefanik	Chicopee

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EDWARD J. CRONIN (*D*) of Chelsea.

Leo M. Harlow, Easton, *First Deputy*, Room 340A, State House.
John W. Newman, Boston, *Second Deputy*, Room 256, State House.
Arthur J. Hassett, Weymouth, *Third Deputy and State Registrar of Vital Statistics*, Room 334, State House.
Daniel F. Mulcahy, Plymouth, *Supervisor of Division of Elections*, Room 254, State House.
James F. Kane, Chelsea, *Supervisor of Public Records*, Room 252, State House.
Ralph R. Currier, Wilmington, *State Census Director*, Room 340, State House.
Richard J. McCormick, Haverhill, *Director of Corporation Division.* (On military duty.) John W. Ward, Salem, *Acting Director of Corporation Division*, Room 333, State House.
Edward J. Kelley, Arlington, *Supervisor of Public Documents*, Room 116, State House.
Richard D. Higgins, Salem, *Chief of Archives Division*, Room 438, State House.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

FOSTER FURCOLO (*D*) of Longmeadow.

George F. Killgoar, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General* . . . Belmont
Raymond S. Dolber, *Second Deputy* . . . . . Waltham
Margaret M. O'Donnell, *Third Deputy* . . . . Boston
Leland G. Floyd, *Head Bookkeeper* . . . . . Winthrop
Philip W. LaMonica, *Paying Teller* . . . . . Somerville
Robert G. Smith, *Receiving Teller* . . . . . Westwood

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS J. BUCKLEY (*D*) of Boston.

Herbert M. Eveleth, *First Deputy Auditor* . . . . Malden
T. Frank McDonald, *Second Deputy Auditor* . . . Clinton

Attorney-General.

GEORGE FINGOLD (*R*) of Concord.

ASSISTANTS.

Sidney A. Aisner	Newton
Harris J. Booras	Belmont
Malcolm M. Donahue	Brookline
Casper T. Dorfman	Newton Center
Fred W. Fisher	Winthrop
Dorice S. Grace	Worcester
Saul Gurvitz	West Roxbury
Matthew S. Heaphy	Beverly
James F. Mahan	Cambridge
Harris Reynolds	Newton Highlands
William J. Robinson	Wrentham
Louis Scerra (on leave)	Gardner
Barnet Smola	New Bedford
Norris M. Suprenant	Northampton
Andrew T. Trodden	Cambridge

Assigned to Boston Port Authority:

Joseph H. Elcock, Jr.	Chestnut Hill

Assigned to Employment Security Division:

Stephen F. LoPiano, Jr.	Lawrence
Sydney Zuker	Revere

Assigned to State Housing Board:

Milton I. Abelson	Brookline
Ray W. Guild	Cambridge

Assigned to Veterans' Division:

Fred L. True, Jr.	Georgetown

Assigned to Public Works Department — Land Damages:

James C. Gahan, Jr.	Belmont
Floyd H. Gilbert	Brockton
David L. Winer	Lynn

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Achin, Paul R.	*First Middlesex District.*
Adams, John	*Fourth Essex District.*
Bowker, Philip G.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Campbell, Robert P.	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Cenedella, Alfred B., Jr.	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Clampit, Ralph V.	*First Hampden District.*
Collins, John F.	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Conte, Silvio O.	*Berkshire District.*
Corbett, James J.	*Third Middlesex District.*
Cutler, Leslie B.	*Second Norfolk District.*
Dinis, Edmund	*Third Bristol District.*
Donahue, Maurice A.	*Second Hampden District.*
Evans, George J.	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Flanagan, Michael A.	*Fifth Essex District.*
Fleming, William D.	*First Worcester District.*
Fonseca, Mary L.	*Second Bristol District.*
Furbush, Richard I.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Graham, Philip A.	*Third Essex District.*
Hedges, Charles W.	*First Norfolk District.*
Hogan, Charles V.	*First Essex District.*
Holmes, Newland H.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Innes, Charles J.	*Third Suffolk District.*
Keenan, William J.	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Keith, Hastings	*Plymouth District.*
Lamson, Fred	*Fourth Middlesex District.*

Lee, Richard H. . . .	*Middlesex and Suffolk District.*
Lerche, Ralph . . .	*Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire District.*
Lundgren, Harold R. . .	*Second Worcester District.*
Mahar, Ralph C. . . .	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
O'Brien, Daniel F. . .	*Second Middlesex District.*
Olson, Charles W. . .	*Middlesex and Norfolk District.*
Parker, John F. . . .	*First Bristol District.*
Phillips, Christopher H. .	*Second Essex District.*
Powers, John E. . . .	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Quigley, Andrew P. . .	*First Suffolk District.*
Rudsten, Daniel . . .	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Stanton, Elizabeth A. . .	*Third Worcester District.*
Stone, Edward C. . . .	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Treadway, Richard F. . .	*Worcester and Hampden District.*
Umana, Mario . . .	*Second Suffolk District.*

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. RICHARD I. FURBUSH, *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire . .	Silvio O. Conte (*R*) . .	Pittsfield, 342 Dalton Avenue.	Boston, Hotel Kenmore.
First Bristol . .	John F. Parker (*R*) . .	Taunton, 429 Cohannet Street.	At home.
Second Bristol . .	Mary L. Fonseca (*D*) .	Fall River, 102 Webster Street.	At home.
Third Bristol . .	Edmund Dinis (*D*) . .	New Bedford, 29 Arnold Place.	At home.
Cape and Plymouth .	Edward C. Stone (*R*) .	Barnstable (Osterville), P. O. Box 158.	Boston, 35 Beacon Street.
First Essex . .	Charles V. Hogan (*D*) .	Lynn, 36 Baltimore Street	At home.
Second Essex . .	Christopher H. Phillips (*R*)	Beverly, 801 Cabot Street	At home.

Third Essex	Philip A. Graham (*R*)	Hamilton, 293 Bridge Street.	At home.
Fourth Essex	John Adams (*R*)	Andover, 15 Stratford Road.	At home.
Fifth Essex	Michael A. Flanagan (*D*)	Lawrence, 74 Saunders Street.	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	Ralph C. Mahar (*R*)	Orange, 44 East Main Street.	Cambridge, 7 Crescent St.
First Hampden	Ralph V. Clampit (*R*)	Springfield, 137 Belvidere Street.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
Second Hampden	Maurice A. Donahue (*D*)	Holyoke, 140 Pine Street	Boston, Hotel Manger.
Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	Ralph Lerche (*R*)	Northampton, 55 South Street.	Boston, Hotel Manger.
First Middlesex	Paul R. Achin (*R*)	Lowell, 1107 Middlesex Street.	At home.
Second Middlesex	Daniel F. O'Brien (*D*)	Cambridge, 907 Massachusetts Avenue.	At home.
Third Middlesex	James J. Corbett (*D*)	Somerville, 138A Summer Street.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex	Fred Lamson (*R*)	Malden, 36 Dodge Street	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	Richard I. Furbush (*R*)	Waltham, 436 Waverley Oaks Road.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Middlesex .	Robert P. Campbell (*R*) .	Medford, 2494 Mystic Valley Parkway.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex .	George J. Evans (*R*) . .	Wakefield, 120 Main Street.	At home.
Middlesex and Norfolk.	Charles W. Olson (*R*) .	Ashland, West Union Street.	At home.
Middlesex and Suffolk	Richard H. Lee (*R*) . .	Newton, 206 Church Street.	At home.
First Norfolk . .	Charles W. Hedges (*R*) .	Quincy (Wollaston), 304 Beale Street.	At home.
Second Norfolk .	Leslie B. Cutler (*R*) . .	Needham, 1010 South Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Newland H. Holmes (*R*) .	Weymouth, 83 Webb Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk .	Philip G. Bowker (*R*) .	Brookline, 31 Evans Road	At home.
Plymouth . .	Hastings Keith (*R*) . .	West Bridgewater, 91 River Street.	At home.
First Suffolk . .	Andrew P. Quigley (*D*) .	Chelsea, 39 Willard Street	At home.
Second Suffolk . .	Mario Umana (*D*) . .	East Boston, 153 Cottage Street.	At home.

Third Suffolk . .	Charles J. Innes (*R*) . .	Boston, 197 Bay State Road.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk . .	John E. Powers (*D*) . .	Boston (South), 158 M Street.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk . .	John F. Collins (*D*) . .	Boston (Roxbury), 72 Dunster Road.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk . .	Daniel Rudsten (*D*) . .	Boston (Dorchester) 23 Angell Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk .	William J. Keenan (*D*) .	Boston (Dorchester), 39 Clancy Road.	At home.
First Worcester .	William D. Fleming (*D*) .	Worcester, 56 Henshaw Street.	At home.
Second Worcester .	Harold R. Lundgren (*R*) .	Worcester, 48 Gifford Drive.	At home.
Third Worcester .	Elizabeth A. Stanton (*D*) .	Fitchburg, 102 Cedar Street.	At home.
Fourth Worcester .	Alfred B. Cenedella, Jr. (*R*) .	Milford, 26 Whitney Street.	At home.
Worcester and Hampden	Richard F. Treadway (*R*) .	Sturbridge, Fiske Hill .	At home.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. RICHARD I. FURBUSH. *President.*

On President's Right.	*On President's Left.*
1. Hon. Newland H. Holmes.	1. Hon. Charles J. Innes.
2. Hon. Silvio O. Conte.	2. Hon. Ralph C. Mahar.
3. Hon. Charles W. Olson.	3. Hon. John E. Powers.
4. Hon. Michael A. Flanagan.	4. Hon. Daniel Rudsten.
5. Hon. William D. Fleming.	5. Hon. John Adams.
6. Hon. Robert P. Campbell.	6. Hon. Daniel F. O'Brien.
7. Hon. Maurice A. Donahue.	7. Hon. James J. Corbett.
8. Hon. Andrew P. Quigley.	8. Hon. William J. Keenan.
9. Hon. John F. Collins.	9. Hon. Hastings Keith.
10. Hon. Edmund Dinis.	10. Hon. Paul R. Achin.
11. Hon. Leslie B. Cutler.	11. Hon. Mario Umana.
12. Hon. Philip A. Graham.	12. Hon. Christopher H. Phillips.
13. Hon. Charles V. Hogan.	13. —— (Vacant) ——
14. Hon. Charles W. Hedges.	14. Hon. Richard F. Treadway.
15. Hon. Ralph Lerche.	15. Hon. Philip G. Bowker.
16. Hon. Mary L. Fonseca.	16. Hon. Elizabeth A. Stanton.
17. Hon. George J. Evans.	17. Hon. Harold R. Lundgren.
18. Hon. Richard H. Lee.	18. Hon. John F. Parker.
19. Hon. Edward C. Stone.	19. Hon. Alfred B. Cenedella, Jr.
20. Hon. Fred Lamson.	20. Hon. Ralph V. Clampit.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.

HON. RICHARD I. FURBUSH, WALTHAM.
Room 331, State House.

Clerk of the Senate.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, QUINCY (Wollaston), *Clerk.*
Room 330, State House.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, LOWELL, *Assistant Clerk.*

WILLIAM F. DILLON, CHELSEA, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk.*

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, NATICK, *Index Clerk.*

Sergeant-at-Arms.

ARTHUR R. DRISCOLL, FALL RIVER.
Room 200, State House.

Chaplain.

REVEREND FREDERICK MAY ELIOT, D.D., CAMBRIDGE.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

THOMAS R. BATEMAN, WINCHESTER. *Counsel.*
Room 306, State House.

DAVID M. OWENS, JR., BOSTON (ROXBURY), *Assistant Counsel.*

ROYAL B. PATRIQUIN, MANSFIELD, *Assistant to Counsel to the Senate.*

WILLIAM F. FURBUSH, WELLESLEY, *Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules and Secretary to the President.* Room 330, State House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows: R, Republican: D, Democrat.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable Bourne Falmouth Mashpee Sandwich	Allan F. Jones (R)	Barnstable.
2	Brewster Chatham Dennis Eastham Harwich Orleans Provincetown Truro Wellfleet Yarmouth	Oscar J. Cahoon (R)	Harwich.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	North Adams	Roger A. Sala (D)	North Adams.
2	Adams Clarksburg Florida New Ashford Savoy Williamstown	Richard A. Ruether (D)	Williamstown.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Cheshire Lanesborough Pittsfield, Wards 1, 2	Thomas E. Enright (D)	Pittsfield.
4	Pittsfield, Wards 3, 4, 5	Arthur W. Milne (R)	Pittsfield.
5	Hancock Pittsfield, Wards 6, 7	John J. Dwyer (D)	Pittsfield.
6	Becket Dalton Hinsdale Lee Lenox Otis Peru Tyringham Washington Windsor	Franklin Sturgis, Jr. (R)	Lee.
7	Alford Egremont Great Barrington Monterey Mt. Washington New Marlborough Richmond Sandisfield Sheffield Stockbridge West Stockbridge	Sidney Q. Curtiss (R)	Sheffield.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1	Attleboro	Carlton H. Bliss (R)	N. Attleborough.
	N. Attleborough	Arthur E. Young (R)	Attleboro.
2	Easton Mansfield Norton Raynham	Albert E. Wood (R)	Easton.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8	Francis X. Casey (D)	Taunton.
4	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	Peter B. Gay (D)	Taunton.
5	Berkley Dighton Freetown Rehoboth Seekonk Swansea Taunton, Ward 6	Stephen L. French (R)	Swansea.
6	New Bedford, Wards 1, 2	Theophile J. DesRoches (D) Leo J. Normandin (D)	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7	New Bedford, Wards 3, 4, 5	Allison R. Dorman (R) Joseph A. Sylvia, Jr. (D)	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8	New Bedford, Ward 6	Joseph D. Saulnier (R)	New Bedford.
9	Acushnet Dartmouth Fairhaven	F. Eben Brown (R)	Fairhaven.
10	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, 3	William T. O'Brien (D) Frank B. Oliveira (D)	Fall River. Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	Harold C. Nagle (D) James A. O'Brien (D)	Fall River. Fall River.
12	Fall River, Ward 8 Westport	Thomas E. Kitchen (D)	Fall River.
13	Fall River, Ward 9 Somerset	J. Roger Sisson (R)	Somerset.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark Edgartown Gay Head Gosnold Oak Bluffs Tisbury West Tisbury	Joseph A. Sylvia (R)	Oak Bluffs.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Newburyport Salisbury	Henry M. Duggan (R)	Newburyport.
2	Amesbury Essex Georgetown Gloucester, Wards 6, 7, 8 Ipswich Newbury Rowley West Newbury	John F. Dolan (R) Augustus G. Means (R)	Ipswich. Essex.
3	Groveland. Haverhill, Wards 2, 4, 6, 7 Merrimac	Charles H. Anthony (R) Charles S. Marston, 3d (R)	Haverhill. Haverhill.
4	Haverhill, Wards 1, 3, 5	Harvey A. Pothier (D)	Haverhill.
5	Andover Lawrence, Ward 1 Methuen, Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5 North Andover	J. Everett Collins (R) Frank S. Giles, Jr. (R) William Longworth (R)	Andover. Methuen. Methuen.
6	Lawrence, Wards 2, 6 Methuen, Pct. 3	John C. Bresnahan (D) Joseph T. Conley (D)	Lawrence. Lawrence.
7	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4	William X. Wall (D)	Lawrence.
8	Lawrence, Wd. 5	Rene R. Bernardin (D)	Lawrence.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Boxford Danvers Middleton Topsfield	Paul G. Zollo (R)	Danvers.
10	Peabody, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Salem, Wards 2, 4, 6	Philip J. Durkin (D) John E. Murphy (D)	Salem. Peabody.
11	Lynn, Wards 1, 7 Lynnfield Peabody, Wd. 1 Saugus	Belden G. Bly, Jr. (R) Fred A. Hutchinson (R)	Saugus. Lynn.
12	Lynn, Wds. 5, 6	Pasquale Caggiano (D) Joseph F. Walsh (D)	Lynn. Lynn.
13	Lynn, Wards 2, 3, 4 Nahant	Frank E. Boot (R) Michael J. Carroll (D) Norman E. Folsom (R)	Lynn. Lynn. Lynn.
14	Marblehead Salem, Wards 1, 3, 5 Swampscott	Ernest W. April (R) John A. Davis (R) Thomas M. Newth (R)	Marblehead. Marblehead. Marblehead.
15	Beverly Hamilton Manchester Wenham	C. Henry Glovsky (R) Cornelius J. Murray (R)	Beverly. Beverly.
16	Gloucester, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Rockport	Richard L. Hull (R)	Rockport.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, Whately	Philip F. Whitmore (R)	Sunderland.
2	Greenfield	Walter F. Hurlburt (R)	Greenfield.
3	Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Shutesbury, Warwick, Wendell	Olaf Hoff, Jr. (R)	Montague.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Monson, Palmer, Wales, Wilbraham	Raymond H. Beach (R) George T. Smith (R)	Wilbraham. East Longmeadow.
2	Chicopee, Wards 5, 6, Ludlow	John F. Thompson (D)	Ludlow.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Chicopee, Wards 7, 8, 9	George R. Como (D)	Chicopee.
4	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	Joseph Wisniowski (D)	Chicopee.
5	Springfield, Wds. 2, 8	Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr. (D) William C. Sullivan (D)	Springfield. Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wds. 3, 4	William J. Kingston (D) Anthony M. Scibelli (D)	Springfield. Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5	Thomas T. Gray (R)	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6	Philip K. Kimball (R)	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7	Wendell P. Chamberlain (R)	Springfield.
10	Springfield, Wd. 1	Armand N. Tancrati (D)	Springfield.
11	Agawam Blandford Chester Granville Montgomery Russell Southwick Tolland West Springfield	William A. Cowing (R) George W. Porter (R)	W. Springfield. Agawam.
12	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4	Stephen T. Chmura (D)	Holyoke.
13	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6	Edwin A. Seibel (R)	Holyoke.
14	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7	Edwin D. Gorman (D)	Holyoke.
15	Westfield	Anthony Parenzo (D)	Westfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	John J. O'Rourke (D)	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield Cummington Goshen Hatfield Huntington Middlefield Northampton, Wards 6, 7 Plainfield Southampton Westhampton Williamsburg Worthington	Charles A. Bisbee, Jr. (R)	Chesterfield.
3	Easthampton Hadley South Hadley	Fletcher Smith, Jr. (R)	Easthampton.
4	Amherst Belchertown Granby Pelham Ware	Isaac A. Hodgen (R)	Belchertown.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wds. 1, 2, 3 Somerville, Wd. 2	Thomas F. Coady, Jr. (D) John J. Toomey (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wds. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Francis J. Good (D) Francis W. Lindstrom (R) Mary B. Newman (R)	Cambridge. Cambridge. Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wds. 9, 10, 11 Watertown, Pcts. 1, 2	John F. Cremens (D) Lawrence F. Feloney (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
4	Newton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 7	Christian A. Herter, Jr. (R) George E. Rawson (R)	Newton. Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5	Newton, Wds. 4, 5, 6	Irene K. Thresher (R) Howard Whitmore, Jr. (R)	Newton. Newton.
6	Natick	H. Edward Snow (R)	Natick.
7	Waltham, Wds. 1, 2, 4, 6 Weston	J. Robert Ayers (R) William E. Hays (R)	Weston. Waltham.
8	Ashland Framingham Holliston Hopkinton Sherborn	J. Alan Hodder (R) William I. Randall (R)	Framingham. Framingham.
9	Marlborough	Charles T. Kelleher (D)	Marlborough.
10	Hudson Lincoln Sudbury Wayland	Howard S. Russell (R)	Wayland.
11	Acton Chelmsford Tyngsborough Westford	Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr. (R)	Chelmsford.
12	Ashby Ayer Boxborough Dunstable Groton Littleton Pepperell Shirley Townsend	Chester H. Waterous (R)	Pepperell.
13	Carlisle Concord Maynard Stow	David B. Williams (R)*	Concord
14	Lowell, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8	Cornelius F. Kiernan (D) Raymond J. Lord (R)	Lowell. Lowell.
15	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11	Cornelius Desmond, Jr. (D) James L. O'Dea, Jr. (D) Patrick F. Plunkett (D)	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.

* Resigned March 24, 1953.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
16	Malden, Wards 2, 3 . .	Robert F. Murphy (D) .	Malden.
17	Waltham, Wards 3, 5, 7 . .	Thomas M. Flaherty (D) .	Waltham.
	Watertown, Pcts. 8, 10 . .		
18	North Reading .	Frank D. Tanner (R) .	Reading.
	Reading . .	Charles E. Wilkinson (R) .	Reading.
	Wilmington .		
	Woburn, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 .		
19	Bedford . .	John Brox (R) . . .	Dracut.
	Billerica . .	Charles E. Ferguson (R) .	Lexington.
	Burlington .		
	Dracut . .		
	Lexington . .		
	Tewksbury .		
20	Everett, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6 .	William C. Brickley, Jr. (R)	Everett.
		Fred C. Harrington (D)	Everett.
21	Malden, Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 .	Louis H. Glaser (D) . .	Malden.
		Herbert L. Jackson (R) .	Malden.
22	Melrose . .	Gardner E. Campbell (R) .	Wakefield.
	Stoneham . .	Charles Gibbons (R) . .	Stoneham.
	Wakefield . .	Theodore J. Vaitses (R) .	Melrose.
23	Belmont . .	Edward L. Kerr (R) . .	Belmont.
	Watertown, Pcts. 3, 9 . .	William W. Kirlin (R) .	Belmont.
24	Everett, Ward 1	G. Edward Bradley (D) .	Somerville.
	Somerville, Wds. 1 3, 4 5 .	Paul A. McCarthy (D) .	Somerville.
		Michael J. Simonelli (D) .	Somerville.
25	Arlington, Pcts. 1, 3, 5 . .	James R. Doncaster (D) .	Somerville.
	Somerville, Wds. 6, 7 . .	Joseph F. McEvoy, Jr. (D)	Somerville.
26	Medford, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 .	Thomas J. Doherty (D) .	Medford.
		C. Eugene Farnam (R) .	Medford.
		John F. Zamparelli (D) .	Medford.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
27	Everett, Ward 5 Medford, Wards 1, 7	Michael F. Skerry (D)	Medford.
28	Arlington, Pcts. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Hollis M Gott (R) Henry E. Keenan (D)	Arlington. Arlington.
29	Winchester Woburn, Wd. 1	Harrison Chadwick (R)	Winchester.
30	Watertown, Pcts. 4, 5, 6, 7	Earle S. Tyler (R)	Watertown.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

1	Nantucket	Cyrus Barnes (R)*	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Quincy, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6	Clifton H. Baker (R) Amelio A. Della Chiesa (R) Carter Lee (R)	Quincy. Quincy. Quincy.
2	Quincy, Ward 1	William W. Jenness (R)	Quincy.
3	Braintree Quincy, Ward 2 Weymouth	John L. Gallant (R) Herbert B. Hollis (R) Chester W. Nelson (R)	Weymouth. Braintree. Braintree.
4	Holbrook Milton Randolph	Josiah Babcock (R) Roy C. Smith (R)	Milton. Holbrook.
5	Avon Sharon Stoughton	Arthur H. Dykeman (R)	Stoughton.
6	Canton Dedham Needham	Francis A. Harding (R) Harold Putnam, (R)	Dedham. Needham.

* Qualified Jan. 30, 1953.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
7	Dover Norwood Wellesley Westwood	Charles F. Holman (R) William D. Morton, Jr. (R)	Norwood. Wellesley.
8	Bellingham Medfield Medway Millis Walpole	William F. Nourse (R)	Medfield.
9	Foxborough Franklin Norfolk Plainville Wrentham	Clarence F. Telford (R)	Plainville.
10	Brookline	Everett M. Bowker (R) Hibbard Richter (R) Joseph Silvano (R)	Brookline. Brookline. Brookline.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	Carver Halifax Kingston Plymouth Plympton	John A. Armstrong (R)	Plymouth.
2	Duxbury Hanover Marshfield Pembroke Scituate	Nathaniel Tilden (R)	Scituate.
3	Cohasset (Norfolk County) Hingham Hull Norwell	Nathaniel M. Hurwitz (R)	Cohasset.
4	Abington Hanson Rockland	Martha Ware (R)	Abington.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5	Bridgewater East Bridgewater W. Bridgewater Whitman	Michael J. McCarthy (R)	E. Bridgewater.
6	Lakeville Marion Mattapoisett Middleborough Rochester Wareham	Alton H. Worrall (R)	Wareham.
7	Brockton, Wards 3, 4	Adolph Johnson (R)	Brockton.
8	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5	James R. Lawton (D) Arthur J. Sheehan (D)*	Brockton. Brockton.
9	Brockton, Wards 6, 7	John George Asiaf (D)	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1	Manassah E. Bradley (D) Michael A. Porrazzo (D)	Boston. Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2	Jeremiah F. Brennan (D)	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3	Charles W. Capraro (D) Christopher A. Iannella (D)	Boston. Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4	Gordon D. Boynton (R) John D. Brown (R)	Boston. Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5	James C. Bayley (R) John E. Yerxa (R)	Boston. Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6	John T. Tynan (D)	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7	James F. Condon (D) John J. Moakley (D)	Boston. Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8	Charles Iannello (D)	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9	William A. Glynn (D)	Boston.

* Qualified Jan. 30, 1953; died Feb. 7, 1953.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10	Boston, Wards 10, 11	James H. Kelly (D) David J. O'Connor (D) Philip A. Tracy (D)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
11	Boston, Ward 12	George Greene (D) Leo Sontag (D)	Boston. Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 13	Philip A. Chapman (D)	Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 14	Julius Ansel (D) Abraham H. Kahalas (D) Charles Kaplan (D)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 15	Daniel M. O'Sullivan (D)	Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 16	John J. Beades (D) John P. McMorrow (D)	Boston. Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 17	Anthony J. Farin (D) William F. Keenan (D)	Boston. Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 18	James A. Burke (D) Michael Paul Feeney (D) Charles L. Patrone (D)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 19	John W. Costello (D) James W. Hennigan, Jr. (D)	Boston. Boston.
19	Boston, Ward 20	Edmond J. Donlan (D) Charles Robert Doyle (D) Joseph M. O'Loughlin (D)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
20	Boston, Ward 21	Richard R. Caples (D)* Edmund V. Lane (D) Norman S. Weinberg (D)	Boston. Boston. Boston.
21	Boston, Ward 22	Charles J. Artesani (D) Joseph P. Graham (D)	Boston. Boston.
22	Chelsea, Wards 1, 3	Meyer Pressman (D)	Chelsea.
23	Chelsea, Wards 2, 4, 5	Harry Coltun (D)	Chelsea.
24	Revere	Harold W. Canavan (D) William H. J. Rowan (D)	Revere. Revere.
25	Winthrop	Thomas E. Key (R)	Winthrop.

* Qualified Jan. 15, 1953.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol Royalston Winchendon	Samuel J. Boudreau (D)	Athol.
2	Ashburnham Fitchburg, Wd. 3 Hubbardston Petersham Phillipston Princeton Templeton Westminster	J. Philip Howard (R)	Westminster.
3	Barre Hardwick Holden New Braintree North Brookfield Oakham Paxton Rutland	Paul L. Hinckley (R)	Holden.
4	Brookfield East Brookfield Spencer Sturbridge Warren West Brookfield	Philip A. Quinn (D)	Spencer.
5	Southbridge	Leo J. Cournoyer (D)	Southbridge.
6	Dudley Webster	John P. Ivascyn (D)	Webster.
7	Auburn Charlton Leicester Oxford	Frank H. Allen (R)	Auburn.
8	Blackstone Douglas Hopedale Mendon Millbury Millville Northbridge Sutton Uxbridge	Charles E. Luke Driscoll (R) Charles A. Mullaly, Jr. (D)	Northbridge. Millville.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Grafton Milford Shrewsbury Southborough Upton Westborough	Gladys G. Crockett (R) William P. Di Vitto (R)	Upton. Milford.
10	Gardner	Marcus N. Wright (R)	Gardner.
11	Berlin Bolton Boylston Clinton Harvard Lancaster Leominster, Wd. 3 Lunenburg Northborough Sterling West Boylston	William P. Constantino (R) Eino O. Toko (R)	Clinton. Lunenburg.
12	Leominster, Wds. 1, 2, 4, 5	Arthur U. Mahan (D)	Leominster.
13	Fitchburg, Wards 1, 2	Joseph D. Ward (D)	Fitchburg.
14	Fitchburg, Wards 4, 5, 6	Gerald P. Lombard (D)	Fitchburg.
15	Worcester, Wd. 1	Ernest A. Johnson (R)	Worcester.
16	Worcester, Wd. 2	Stanley E. Johnson (R)	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Wd. 3	Domenic V. DePari (D)	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Wd. 4	John M. Shea (D)	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Wd. 5	Stanislaus G. Wondolowski (D)	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Wd. 6	Robert X. Tivnan (D)	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 7	John H. O'Connor, Jr. (D)	Worcester.
22	Worcester, Wd. 8	Thomas F. Farrell (D)	Worcester.
23	Worcester, Wd. 9	Rene A. Brassard (R)	Worcester.
24	Worcester, Wd. 10	Charles W. Patterson (R)	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. CHARLES GIBBONS, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Allen, Frank H.	7, Worcester	68 Central St., Auburn	At home	9
Ansel, Julius	13, Suffolk	22 Wales St., Boston	At home	152
Anthony, Charles H.	3, Essex	136 Colby St., Haverhill	At home	108
April, Ernest W.	14, Essex	13 Savoy Rd., Salem	At home	139
Armstrong, John A.	1, Plymouth	14 Nelson St., Plymouth	At home	93
Artesani, Charles J.	21, Suffolk	37 Coolidge Rd., Allston	At home	8
Asiaf, John George	9, Plymouth	92 Elliot St., Brockton	At home	132
Ayers, J. Robert	7, Middlesex	55 Loring Rd., Weston	At home	19

Babcock, Josiah	4, Norfolk	232 Edge Hill Rd., Milton.	At home	232
Baker, Clifton H.	1, Norfolk	260 Pine St., Quincy (Wollaston).	At home	26
Barnes, Cyrus [1]	1, Nantucket	Hummock Pond Rd., Nantucket.	Hotel Statler	229
Bayley, James C.	5, Suffolk	326 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.	At home	211
Beach, Raymond H.	1, Hampden	493 Main St., North Wilbraham.	Hotel Manger	65
Beades, John J.	15, Suffolk	278 Minot St., Dorchester.	At home	215
Bernardin, Rene R.	8, Essex	37 Bellevue St., Lawrence	At home	46
Bisbee, Charles A., Jr.	2, Hampshire	Chesterfield	Hotel Manger	204
Bliss, Carlton H.	1, Bristol	117 Church St., North Attleborough.	At home	75
Bly, Belden G., Jr.	11, Essex	46 Auburn St., Saugus	At home	111
Boot, Frank E.	13, Essex	2 Bulfinch Terrace, Lynn	At home	70
Boudreau, Samuel J.	1, Worcester	84 Concord St., Athol	Hotel Manger	91
Bowker, Everett M.	10, Norfolk	143 Fairway Rd., Brookline.	At home	60
Boynton, Gordon D.	4, Suffolk	121 Saint Stephens St., Boston.	At home	201
Bradley, G. Edward	24, Middlesex	40 Benton Rd., Somerville	At home	193

[1] Qualified Jan. 30, 1953.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Bradley, Manassah E.	1, Suffolk	35 West Eagle St., East Boston.	At home	39
Brassard, Rene A.	23, Worcester	39 Hadwen Lane, Worcester.	At home	175
Brennan, Jeremiah F.	2, Suffolk	1 Mystic St., Charlestown	At home	68
Bresnahan, John C.	6, Essex	79 Saunders St., Lawrence	At home	92
Brickley, William J., Jr.	20, Middlesex	46 Adams Ave., Everett	At home	189
Brown, F. Eben	9, Bristol	314 Main St., Fairhaven	At home	118
Brown, John D.	4, Suffolk	17 Hemenway St., Boston	At home	149
Brox, John	19, Middlesex	1276 Broadway, Dracut	At home	124
Burke, James A.	17, Suffolk	32 George St., Mattapan	At home	160
Caggiano, Pasquale	12, Essex	165 Washington St., Lynn	At home	180
Cahoon, Oscar J.	2, Barnstable	Gorham Rd., Harwichport.	Hotel Bellevue	16
Campbell, Gardner E.	22, Middlesex	24 Wave Ave., Wakefield	At home	20
Canavan, Harold W.	24, Suffolk	21 Bickford Ave., Revere	At home	154

Caples, Richard R.[1]	20, Suffolk	6 Greylock Rd., Allston	At home	198
Capraro, Charles W.	3, Suffolk	52 Cooper St., Boston	At home	42
Carroll, Michael J.	13, Essex	56 Mudge St., Lynn	At home	214
Casey, Francis X.	3, Bristol	626 Bay St., Taunton	At home	207
Chadwick, Harrison	29, Middlesex	24 Everett Ave., Winchester.	At home	36
Chamberlain, Wendell P.	9, Hampden	79 Perkins St., Springfield	Hotel Manger	85
Chapman, Philip A.	12, Suffolk	47 Sudan St., Dorchester	At home	140
Chmura, Stephen T.	12, Hampden	4 Elm St., Holyoke	Hotel Manger	135
Coady, Thomas F., Jr.	1, Middlesex	11 Leonard Ave., Cambridge.	At home	134
Collins, J. Everett	5, Essex	35 Summer St., Andover	At home	235
Coltun, Harry	23, Suffolk	100 Washington Ave., Chelsea.	At home	185
Como, George R.	3, Hampden	87 Call St., Chicopee	Hotel Manger	150
Condon, James F.	7, Suffolk	49 St. Margaret St., Dorchester	At home	153
Conley, Joseph T.	6, Essex	6 Salem St., Lawrence	At home	11
Constantino, William P.	11, Worcester	117 Pearl St., Clinton	At home	131

[1] Qualified Jan. 15, 1953.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Costello, John W. . .	18, Suffolk	9 Rambler Rd., Jamaica Plain.	At home . .	192
Cournoyer, Leo J. . .	5, Worcester	384 Main St., Southbridge.	At home . .	158
Cowing, William A. .	11, Hampden	43 Garden St., West Springfield.	35 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.	73
Cremens, John F. . .	3, Middlesex	32 Alpine St., Cambridge	At home . .	226
Crockett, Gladys G. .	9, Worcester	Main St., Upton . .	At home . .	49
Curtiss, Sidney Q. . .	7, Berkshire	Guilder Hollow Rd., Sheffield.	Hotel Manger .	212
Davis, John A. . .	14, Essex	28 Elm St., Marblehead	At home . .	63
Della Chiesa, Amelio A. .	1, Norfolk	11 Hughes St., Quincy (Wollaston).	At home . .	25
DePari, Domenic V. .	17, Worcester	11 Daniels St., Worcester	At home . .	187
DeSaulnier, Edward J., Jr.	11, Middlesex	66 Hornbeam Hill Rd., Chelmsford.	At home . .	97
Desmond, Cornelius, Jr. .	15, Middlesex	460 East Merrimack St., Lowell.	At home . .	110
DesRoches, Theophile J. .	6, Bristol	84 Nye St., New Bedford	At home . .	115

Di Vitto, William P.	9, Worcester	154 East Main St., Milford.	At home	64
Doherty, Thomas J.	26, Middlesex	165 Salem St., Medford	At home	59
Dolan, John F.	2, Essex	39 East St., Ipswich	At home	183
Doncaster, James R.	25, Middlesex	70 Garrison Ave., Somerville.	At home	231
Donlan, Edmond J.	19, Suffolk	176 Park St., West Roxbury.	At home	230
Dorman, Allison R.	7, Bristol	15 Maple St., New Bedford.	At home	83
Doyle, Charles Robert	19, Suffolk	12 Danville St., West Roxbury.	At home	172
Driscoll, Charles E. Luke	8, Worcester	77 East St., Northbridge	At home	126
Duggan, Henry M.	1, Essex	4 Arlington St., Newburyport.	At home	61
Durkin, Philip J.	10, Essex	51 Dearborn St., Salem	At home	114
Dwyer, John J.	5, Berkshire	59 Memorial Drive, Pittsfield.	Hotel Touraine	200
Dykeman, Arthur H.	5, Norfolk	1053 West St., Stoughton	At home	32
Enright, Thomas E.	3, Berkshire	81 Parker St., Pittsfield	Hotel Touraine	33
Farin, Anthony J.	16, Suffolk	7 Packard Ave., Boston	At home	3
Farnam, C. Eugene	26, Middlesex	114 Walcott St., Medford	At home	106

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Farrell, Thomas F.	22, Worcester	14 Birch St., Worcester	At home	40
Feeney, Michael Paul	17, Suffolk	999 River St., Hyde Park	At home	90
Feloney, Lawrence F.	3, Middlesex	178 Appleton St., Cambridge.	At home	14
Ferguson, Charles E.	19, Middlesex	16 Highland Ave., Lexington.	At home	18
Flaherty, Thomas M.	17, Middlesex	43 Beechwood Rd., Waltham.	At home	196
Folsom, Norman E.	13, Essex	18 Brookline St., Lynn	At home	29
French, Stephen L.	5, Bristol	1467 Gardner's Neck Rd., South Swansea.	At home	157
Gallant, John L.	3, Norfolk	78 Putnam St., East Weymouth.	At home	28
Gay, Peter B.	4, Bristol	10 Whitehill St., Taunton	At home	104
Gibbons, Charles	22, Middlesex	53 Oak St., Stoneham	At home	Spk.
Giles, Frank S., Jr.	5, Essex	375 Lowell St., Methuen	At home	5
Glaser, Louis H.	21, Middlesex	72 Bainbridge St., Malden	At home	34
Glovsky, C. Henry	15, Essex	15 Columbia Rd., Beverly	At home	142

Glynn, William A.	9, Suffolk	93 Roxbury St., Roxbury	At home	69
Good, Francis J.	2, Middlesex	52 Wendell St., Cambridge.	At home	81
Gorman, Edwin D.	14, Hampden	30 Arlington St., Holyoke	Hotel Kenmore	51
Gott, Hollis M.	28, Middlesex	90 Churchill Ave., Arlington.	At home	48
Graham, Joseph P.	21, Suffolk	25 Lane Park, Brighton	At home	138
Gray, Thomas T.	7, Hampden	814 Alden St., Springfield	Hotel Manger	74
Greene, George	11, Suffolk	40 Schuyler St., Roxbury	At home	4
Harding, Francis A.	6, Norfolk	354 Westfield St., Dedham.	At home	105
Harrington, Fred C.	20, Middlesex	28 Mansfield St., Everett	At home	82
Hays, William E.	7, Middlesex	455 Lexington St., Waltham.	At home	103
Hennigan, James W., Jr.	18, Suffolk	10 Roseway St., Boston	At home	168
Herter, Christian A., Jr.	4, Middlesex	11 Sylvan Ave., W. Newton.	At home	163
Hinckley, Paul L.	3, Worcester	27 Phillips Rd., Holden	At home	88
Hodder, J. Alan	8, Middlesex	196 Salem End Rd., Framingham.	At home	109
Hodgen, Isaac A.	4, Hampshire	Sargent St., Belchertown	35 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.	129

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hoff, Olaf, Jr.	3, Franklin	32 High St., Montague	35 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.	173
Hollis, Herbert B.	3, Norfolk	607 Washington St., Braintree.	At home	141
Holman, Charles F.	7, Norfolk	8 Belmont St., Norwood	At home	38
Howard, J. Philip	2, Worcester	Smith Ave., Westminster	Hotel Manger	30
Hull, Richard L.	16, Essex	199 Main St., Rockport	At home	161
Hurlburt, Walter F.	2, Franklin	20 Dunnell Rd., Greenfield.	Hotel Manger	166
Hurwitz, Nathaniel M.	3, Plymouth	30 Margin St., Cohasset	At home	148
Hutchinson, Fred A.	11, Essex	36 Savory St., Lynn	At home	71
Iannella, Christopher A.	3, Suffolk	10 McLean St., Boston	At home	62
Iannello, Charles	8, Suffolk	887 Harrison Ave., Boston	At home	53
Ivascyn, John P.	6, Worcester	17 Lincoln St., Webster	At home	120
Jackson, Herbert L.	21, Middlesex	267 Salem St., Malden	At home	116
Jenness, William W.	2, Norfolk	106 Upland Rd., Quincy	At home	101

Johnson, Adolph	7, Plymouth	11 Second St., Brockton	At home	10
Johnson, Ernest A.	15, Worcester	18 Gosnold St., Worcester.	Hotel Manger	136
Johnson, Stanley E.	16, Worcester	90 Stanton St., Worcester	Hotel Manger	227
Jones, Allan F.	1, Barnstable	Main St., Barnstable	Hotel Sheraton Plaza.	37
Kahalas, Abraham H.	13, Suffolk	22 Hosmer St., Mattapan	At home	145
Kaplan, Charles	13, Suffolk	102 Columbia Rd., Dorchester (Grove Hall).	At home	181
Keenan, Henry E.	28, Middlesex	66 Palmer St., Arlington	At home	84
Keenan, William F.	16, Suffolk	86 Butler St., Dorchester	At home	52
Kelleher, Charles T.	9, Middlesex	18 Orchard St., Marlborough.	At home	87
Kelly, James H.	10, Suffolk	8 Thwing St., Roxbury	At home	220
Kerr, Edward L.	23, Middlesex	14 Dalton Rd., Belmont	At home	177
Key, Thomas E.	25, Suffolk	15 Johnson Ave., Winthrop.	At home	23
Kiernan, Cornelius F.	14, Middlesex	22 Phillips St., Lowell	At home	112
Kimball, Philip K.	8, Hampden	770 Dickinson St., Springfield.	Hotel Manger	137
Kingston, William J.	6, Hampden	8 Hillside Pl., Springfield	Hotel Manger	127

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Kirlin, William W.	23, Middlesex	168 Watson Rd., Belmont	At home	225
Kitchen, Thomas E.*	12, Bristol	25 Home St., Fall River	At home	50
Lane, Edmund V.	20, Suffolk	1666 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton.	At home	188
Lawton, James R.	8, Plymouth	25 Cary St., Brockton	At home	94
Lee, Carter	1, Norfolk	15 Prospect Ave., Quincy	At home	170
Lindstrom, Francis W	2, Middlesex	297 Allston St., Cambridge.	At home	107
Lombard, Gerald P.	14, Worcester	123 Myrtle Ave., Fitchburg.	At home	199
Longworth, William	5, Essex	25 Stevens St., Methuen	At home	128
Lord, Raymond J.	14, Middlesex	97 Grove St., Lowell	At home	78
Mahan, Arthur U.	12, Worcester	71 Exchange St., Leominster.	At home	57
Marston, Charles S., 3rd.	3, Essex	309 East Broadway, Haverhill.	At home	202
McCarthy, Michael J.	5, Plymouth	282 Spring St., East Bridgewater.	At home	Desk

McCarthy, Paul A.	24, Middlesex	34 Sycamore St., Somerville.	At home	66
McEvoy, Joseph F., Jr.	25, Middlesex	210 Powder House Blvd., Somerville.	At home	89
McMorrow, John P.	15, Suffolk	322 Adams St., Dorchester.	At home	119
Means, Augustus G.	2, Essex	County Rd., Essex	At home	167
Milne, Arthur W.	4, Berkshire	26 Holmes Rd., Pittsfield	Hotel Manger	213
Moakley, John J.	7, Suffolk	291 Dorchester St., Dorchester.	At home	35
Morton, William D., Jr.	7, Norfolk	57 Damien Rd., Wellesley.	At home	206
Mullaly, Charles A., Jr.	8, Worcester	10 Preston St., Millville	At home	122
Murphy, John E.	10, Essex	278 Lowell St., Peabody	At home	121
Murphy, Robert F.	16, Middlesex	90 West Border Rd., Malden.	At home	7
Murray, Cornelius J.	15, Essex	2 Haskell St., Beverly Farms.	At home	15
Nagle, Harold C.	11, Bristol	535 Second St., Fall River	At home	22
Nelson, Chester W.	3, Norfolk	18 Haven Rd., Braintree	At home	169
Newman, Mary B.	2, Middlesex	60 Martin St., Cambridge	At home	222
Newth, Thomas M.	14, Essex	57 Middlesex Ave., Swampscott.	At home	164

* Seat declared vacant March 30, 1953.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Normandin, Leo J. . .	6, Bristol	289 Ashley Blvd., New Bedford.	At home . .	165
Nourse, William F. .	8, Norfolk	Harding St., Medfield .	At home . .	179
O'Brien, James A. . .	11, Bristol	35 Forest St., Fall River	At home . .	233
O'Brien, William T. .	10, Bristol	137 Hamlet St., Fall River.	At home . .	205
O'Connor, David J. .	10, Suffolk	1617 Tremont St., Roxbury.	At home . .	117
O'Connor, John H., Jr. .	21, Worcester	1180 Main St., Worcester	At home . .	1
O'Connor, Thomas J., Jr. .	5, Hampden	142 Merrimac Ave., Springfield.	11 Temple St., Boston.	95
O'Dea, James L., Jr. .	15, Middlesex	60 Winthrop Ave., Lowell	At home . .	197
Oliveira, Frank B. . .	10, Bristol	217 Columbia St., Fall River.	At home . .	234
O'Loughlin, Joseph M. .	19, Suffolk	9 Thurlow St., West Roxbury.	At home . .	174
O'Rourke, John J. . .	1, Hampshire	19 Clark Ave., Northampton.	Hotel Manger .	176
O'Sullivan, Daniel M. .	14, Suffolk	118 Hamilton St., Dorchester.	At home . .	209
Parenzo, Anthony . .	15, Hampden	4 Taylor Ave., Westfield	Hotel Manger .	194

Patrone, Charles L.	17, Suffolk	81 Prospect St., Hyde Park.	At home	55
Patterson, Charles W.	24, Worcester	57 Elm St., Worcester	At home	130
Plunkett, Patrick F.	15, Middlesex	27 Methuen St., Lowell	At home	186
Porrazzo, Michael A.	1, Suffolk	55 Lubec St., East Boston	At home	219
Porter, George W.	11, Hampden	63 Silver Lake Drive, Agawam.	Hotel Manger	100
Pothier, Harvey A.	4, Essex	51 Franklin St., Haverhill.	At home	45
Pressman, Meyer	22, Suffolk	37 Central Ave., Chelsea	At home	144
Putnam, Harold	6, Norfolk	315 Warren St., Needham.	At home	98
Quinn, Philip A.	4, Worcester	101 Main St., Spencer	At home	102
Randall, William I.	8, Middlesex	122 Edgell Rd., Framingham.	At home	Desk
Rawson, George E.	4, Middlesex	22 Marlboro St., Newtonville.	At home	56
Richter, Hibbard	10, Norfolk	240 Clinton Rd., Brookline.	At home	24
Rowan, William H. J.	24, Suffolk	30 Payson St., Revere	At home	72
Ruether, Richard A.	2, Berkshire	7 Spring St., Williamstown.	1291 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.	182

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No of Seat.
Russell, Howard S.	10, Middlesex	Nob Hill Rd., Wayland	At home	58
Sala, Roger A.	1, Berkshire	1 Pebble St., North Adams	Hotel Kenmore	210
Saulnier, Joseph D.	8, Bristol	122 Fern St., New Bedford.	At home	123
Scibelli, Anthony M.	6, Hampden	200 Maple St., Springfield.	Hotel Touraine	223
Seibel, Edwin A.	13, Hampden	356 Hillside Ave., Holyoke.	Hotel Manger	208
Shea, John M.	18, Worcester	121 Cohasset St., Worcester.	At home	146
Sheehan, Arthur J.[1]	8, Plymouth	347 Crescent St., Brockton.	At home	135
Silvano, Joseph	10, Norfolk	318 Walnut St., Brookline	At home	44
Simonelli, Michael J.	24, Middlesex	52 Mount Vernon St., Somerville.	At home	17
Sisson, J. Roger	13, Bristol	159 Brayton Ave., Somerset.	At home	156
Skerry, Michael F.	27, Middlesex	110 Sheridan Ave., Medford.	At home	41
Smith, Fletcher, Jr.	3, Hampshire	124 Park St., Easthampton.	Hotel Manger	77

Smith, George T.	1, Hampden	191 Maple St., E. Longmeadow.	Hotel Bellevue	79
Smith, Roy C.	4, Norfolk	55 Weston Ave., Holbrook	At home	13
Snow, H. Edward	6, Middlesex	15 Travis Rd., Natick	At home	203
Sontag, Leo	11, Suffolk	67 Cheney St., Dorchester.	At home	216
Sturgis, Franklin, Jr.	6, Berkshire	127 Housatonic St., Lee	Hotel Manger	47
Sullivan, William C.	5, Hampden	29 Murray Hill Ave., Springfield.	87 Marlborough St., Boston.	236
Sylvia, Joseph A.	1, Dukes	Wing Rd., Oak Bluffs	Hotel Touraine	21
Sylvia, Joseph A., Jr.	7, Bristol	333 Dartmouth St., New Bedford.	At home	2
Tancrati, Armand N.	10, Hampden	47 Huntington St., Springfield.	Hotel Manger	218
Tanner, Frank D.	18, Middlesex	26 Mineral St., Reading	At home	155
Telford, Clarence F.	9, Norfolk	54 Pleasant St., Plainville.	At home	221
Thompson, John F.	2, Hampden	164 Hubbard St., Ludlow	Hotel Touraine	162
Thresher, Irene K.	5, Middlesex	667 Chestnut St., Newton	At home	54
Tilden, Nathaniel	2, Plymouth	37 Elm St., Scituate	At home	147
Tivnan, Robert X.	20, Worcester	2 Louise St., Worcester	At home	133

[1] Qualified Jan. 30, 1953; died Feb. 7, 1953.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Toko, Eino O.	11, Worcester	Northfield Rd., Lunenberg.	At home	195
Toomey, John J.	1, Middlesex	395 Windsor St., Cambridge.	At home	31
Tracy, Philip A.	10, Suffolk	105 Montebello Rd., Jamaica Plain.	At home	125
Tyler, Earle S.	30, Middlesex	232 Bellevue Rd., Watertown.	At home	6
Tynan, John T.	6, Suffolk	33 Lennon Ct., South Boston.	At home	171
Vaitses, Theodore J.	22, Middlesex	15 Laurel St., Melrose	At home	96
Wall, William X.	7, Essex	179 Spruce St., Lawrence	At home	159
Walsh, Joseph F.	12, Essex	80 Orchard St., Lynn	At home	86
Ward, Joseph D.	13, Worcester	29 Allston Pl., Fitchburg	At home	224
Ware, Martha	4, Plymouth	620 Adams St., Abington	At home	12
Waterous, Chester H.	12, Middlesex	16 High St., Pepperell	At home	76
Weinberg, Normas S.	20, Suffolk	33 Wade St., Brighton	At home	238

Whitmore, Howard, Jr.	5, Middlesex	54 Carver Rd., Newton Highlands.	At home	99
Whitmore, Philip F.	1, Franklin	North Sunderland Rd., Sunderland.	35 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.	184
Wilkinson, Charles E.	18, Middlesex	38 Deering St., Reading	At home	151
Williams, David B.[1]	13, Middlesex	Wood St., Concord	At home	178
Wisniowski, Joseph	4, Hampden	38 Front St., Chicopee	Hotel Manger	190
Wondolowski, Stanislaus G.	19, Worcester	30 Washburn St., Worcester.	At home	143
Wood, Albert E.	2, Bristol	201 Main St., North Easton.	At home	43
Worrall, Alton H.	6, Plymouth	We-We-Antic Shores, Wareham.	Hotel Bellevue	228
Wright, Marcus N.	10, Worcester	249 High St., Gardner	At home	237
Yerxa, John E.	5, Suffolk	81 Beacon St., Boston	At home	217
Young, Arthur E.	1, Bristol	18 North Ave., Attleboro.	At home	27
Zamparelli, John F.	26, Middlesex	378 Fellsway West, Medford.	At home	113
Zollo, Paul G.	9, Essex	5 Florence St., Danvers	At home	80

[1] Resigned March 24, 1953.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. CHARLES GIBBONS, STONEHAM, *Speaker.* Room 355, State House.
LAWRENCE R. GROVE, NATICK, *Clerk.* Room 358, State House.
WILLIAM C. MAIERS, QUINCY, *Assistant Clerk.* Room 358, State House.
ARTHUR R. DRISCOLL, FALL RIVER, *Sergeant-at-Arms.* Room 200, State House.
REVEREND ARTHUR J. SNOW, STONEHAM, *Chaplain.*

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WALLACE C. MILLS	Milton.
CLEMENT E. WALSH	Boston
LORRAINE M. CURRAN	Medford.

COUNSEL TO THE HOUSE.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

FREDERICK BANCROFT WILLIS, LYNN. Room 362, State House.

Assistant Counsel.

LOUIS K. MCNALLY, MELROSE. Room 361, State House.

MRS. EDNA C. BARRY, BOSTON, *Clerk of House Committee on Rules.* Room 355, State House.

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	BRADLEY	of Boston.
Fourth Division	Rep. BEACH	of Wilbraham.
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ARTHUR R. DRISCOLL, Fall River — *Sergeant-at-Arms*
Room 200, State House.

APPOINTEES.

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Assistant Secretary — John F. Given.
Clerks — Edward T. Dinan. Derwood R. Estey.
Document Clerk — Robert G. Connelly.
Assistant Document Clerk — Franklin E. Cornelius.
Assistant in Document Room — David R. Nagle.

ASSIGNED TO THE SENATE.

Doorkeeper — Leopold Lepore.
Assistant Doorkeepers — William A. Eagleson, James J. Mulvey, George Thorley.
General Court Officers — Theodore L. Beless, Charles H. Cross, James A. Donlan, John M. Downing, Alexander L. Dumalac, John LoPresti, Roland A. Morin, John C. Moynihan, Victor E. Olson.
Pages — Francis A. Busteed, Leonard L. Desautelle, Robert J. Field, William J. M. Hagerty, John J. Hart, Francis M. Horgan, Robert J. Kelly and Douglas D. Porter.

ASSIGNED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Doorkeeper — Austin T. Davis.
Assistant Doorkeepers — Owen P. English, Joseph Margolis, Wilfred Paul.
General Court Officers — Edward G. Bellis, Russell W. Bray, Edward J. Grimley, Edward J. Gurry, William A. Guyette, Arthur R. Hall, William F. Higgins, William E. Laverne,

James J. McKiernan, Eugene P. Mellody, Henry T. Murray, Jr., W. Frederick Neal, Joshua Smith, Daniel F. Sullivan, John H. White and Chester W. Woekel.

Pages — Robert P. Christenson, Charles W. Coe, Jr., Louis J. Cuneo, Milton L. Davis, Robert J. Doherty, William A. Hartnett, Ronald P. Lofgren, Harvard P. Nasuti, Bernard F. O'Hayre, Raymond A. O'Toole, Roy E. Peterson, John A. Williams, Joseph M. Williams, Jr., Wiley T. Wood and Hugh M. Young.

Legislative Physician — Dr. Solomon L. Skvirsky.

Porter and Messenger in House Lobby — Richard S. McGah.

Porter — Joseph Strickland.

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Vance L. Alden	*State House News Service*
Stanton Berens	*United Press*
Julius V. Clark	*Boston News Bureau*
Charles E. Currier	*Worcester Telegram*
Cornelius Dalton	*Boston Traveler*
Edward T. Devin	*Boston Herald*
Paul Driscoll	*Worcester Telegram*
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David J. Farrell	*Boston Traveler*
Robert Finn	*N. E. Newspaper Service*
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David Hern	*Boston Traveler*
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Paul C. Ryan	*State House News Service*
Sidney B. Shear	*State House News Service*
Lester Smith	*Wall Street Journal*
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BROWN . . . . . of Fairhaven.
HOWARD . . . . . of Westminster.
BLISS . . . . . of North Attleborough.
BRASSARD . . . . . of Worcester.
HOLLIS* . . . . . of Braintree.
LANE . . . . . of Boston.
DESROCHES . . . . of New Bedford.
KELLY . . . . . of Boston.
LAWTON . . . . . of Brockton.

* Clerk.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Achin, Paul R.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs, Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Adams, John	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Mercantile Affairs, Public Safety (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Bowker, Philip G.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*), Power and Light, Public Safety, Rules.
Campbell, Robert P.	Banks and Banking, Bills in the Third Reading, Public Health, Rules, Ways and Means.
Cenedella, Alfred B., Jr.	Conservation (*Chairman*), Insurance, Legal Affairs, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Clampit, Ralph V.	Aeronautics, Constitutional Law, Judiciary (*Chairman*), Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Safety.
Collins, John F.	Election Laws, Judiciary.
Conte, Silvio O.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Insurance (*Chairman*), Judiciary, Public Welfare, Towns.
Corbett, James J.	Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles, Labor and Industries.
Cutler, Leslie B.	Aeronautics (*Chairman*), Civil Service, Public Health, Public Welfare (*Chairman*).
Dinis, Edmund	Constitutional Law, Towns, Transportation.
Donahue, Maurice A.	Agriculture, State Administration.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Evans, George J.	Education (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries, Municipal Finance, Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Service (*Chairman*).
Flanagan, Michael A.	Bills in the Third Reading, Power and Light, Ways and Means.
Fleming, William D.	Engrossed Bills, Water Supply, Ways and Means.
Fonseca, Mary L.	Education, Public Service.
Furbush, Richard I.	[*President*], Rules (*Chairman*).
Graham, Philip A.	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Engrossed Bills, Harbors and Public Lands, Pensions and Old Age Assistance (*Chairman*), Power and Light.
Hedges, Charles W.	Aeronautics, Military Affairs (*Chairman*), Transportation, Ways and Means.
Hogan, Charles V.	Conservation, Insurance, Mercantile Affairs.
Holmes, Newland H.	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Counties (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles, Rules.
Innes, Charles J.	Civil Service, Counties, Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs, Rules. [*Republican Floor Leader.*]
Keenan, William J.	Aeronautics, Harbors and Public Lands, Public Safety.
Keith, Hastings	Banks and Banking, Harbors and Public Lands, Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Military Affairs, Water Supply.
Lamson, Fred	Cities, Election Laws, Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Lee, Richard H.	Insurance, Judiciary, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs, Taxation.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Lerche, Ralph . . .	Cities, Election Laws, State Administration (*Chairman*), Water Supply.
Lundgren, Harold R. .	Public Health (*Chairman*), Public Welfare, Transportation (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Mahar, Ralph C. . .	Education, Mercantile Affairs, Taxation, Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
O'Brien, Daniel F. . .	Banks and Banking, Counties, Metropolitan Affairs.
Olson, Charles W. . .	Agriculture, Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries.
Parker, John F. . . .	Cities (*Chairman*), Municipal Finance, Public Service, Towns.
Phillips, Christopher H.	Education, Election Laws (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Military Affairs, Rules.
Powers, John E. . .	Rules. [*Democratic Floor Leader.*]
Quigley, Andrew P. .	Cities, Municipal Finance, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Rudsten, Daniel . .	Legal Affairs, Taxation.
Stanton, Elizabeth A. .	Military Affairs, Public Welfare.
Stone, Edward C. . .	Agriculture, Conservation, Taxation (*Chairman*), Transportation, Ways and Means.
Treadway, Richard F. .	Conservation, Counties, Highways and Motor Vehicles, State Administration, Towns (*Chairman*).
Umana, Mario . . .	Judiciary, Public Health.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Allen, Frank H.	Agriculture, Towns.
Ansel, Julius	Municipal Finance.
Anthony, Charles H.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Vice Chairman*), Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
April, Ernest W.	Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance.
Armstrong, John A.	Conservation, Public Health (*Chairman*).
Artesani, Charles J.	Legal Affairs [*Minority Whip*].
Asiaf, John George	Public Service.
Ayers, Robert	Ways and Means.

B.

Babcock, Josiah	Pay Roll (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Baker, Clifton H.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands.
Barnes, Cyrus	Aeronautics, Transportation.
Bayley, James C.	Election Laws (*Clerk*), Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*), Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Beach, Raymond H.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles [*Monitor*].
Beades, John J.	Mercantile Affairs.
Bernardin, Rene R.	Banks and Banking.
Bisbee, Charles A., Jr.	Conservation (*Chairman*), Military Affairs (*Clerk*).
Bliss, Carlton H.	Pay Roll, Power and Light, Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Bly, Belden G., Jr.	Public Welfare (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Boot, Frank E.	Metropolitan Affairs, Public Health.
Boudreau, Samuel J.	Military Affairs.
Bowker, Everett M.	Insurance (*Chairman*), Transportation.
Boynton, Gordon D.	Legal Affairs, Public Service.
Bradley, G. Edward	Public Health.
Bradley, Manassah E.	Aeronautics [*Monitor*].
Brassard, Rene A.	Counties (*Clerk*), Water Supply.
Brennan, Jeremiah F.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands.
Bresnahan, John C.	Education.
Brickley, William J., Jr.	Cities, Mercantile Affairs.
Brown, F. Eben	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Water Supply.
Brown, John D.	Aeronautics (*Clerk*), Insurance (*Vice Chairman*).
Brox, John	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Burke, James A.	Mercantile Affairs.

C.

Caggiano, Pasquale	Municipal Finance.
Cahoon, Oscar J.	Harbors and Public Lands, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*).
Campbell, Gardner E.	Labor and Industries, Metropolitan Affairs (*Clerk*).
Canavan, Harold W.	Legal Affairs.
Caples, Richard R.	State Administration.
Capraro, Charles W.	Counties.
Carroll, Michael J.	Labor and Industries.
Casey, Francis X.	Election Laws.
Chadwick, Harrison	Rules, Elections, Metropolitan Affairs, State Administration.
Chamberlain, Wendell P.	Cities (*Chairman*), Mercantile Affairs.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Chapman, Philip A.	Bills in the Third Reading, Insurance.
Chmura, Stephen T.	State Administration.
Coady, Thomas F., Jr.	Public Welfare.
Collins, J. Everett	Ways and Means.
Coltun, Harry	Civil Service.
Como, George R.	Aeronautics.
Condon, James F.	Elections, Engrossed Bills, Counties.
Conley, Joseph T.	Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Constantino, William P.	Counties, Legal Affairs.
Costello, John W.	Aeronautics.
Cournoyer, Leo J.	Ways and Means.
Cowing, William A.	Education (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Cremens, John F.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Crockett, Gladys G.	Conservation, Towns.
Curtiss, Sidney Q.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Election Laws.

D.

Davis, John A.	Civil Service, Conservation.
Della Chiesa, Amelio A.	Municipal Finance, Public Welfare.
DePari, Domenic V.	Power and Light.
DeSaulnier, Edward J., Jr.	Rules, Elections, Judiciary.
Desmond, Cornelius, Jr.	Ways and Means.
DesRoches, Theophile J.	Water Supply.
Di Vitto, William P.	Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Public Safety.
Doherty, Thomas J.	State Administration.
Dolan, John F.	Harbors and Public Lands (*Clerk*), Towns (*Clerk*).
Doncaster, James R.	Power and Light.
Donlan, Edmond J.	Judiciary.
Dorman, Allison R.	Education (*Clerk*), Election Laws.
Doyle, Charles Robert	Transportation.
Driscoll, Charles E. Luke	Conservation (*Clerk*), Counties.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Duggan, Henry M	Bills in the Third Reading, Civil Service, Judiciary.
Durkin, Philip J.	Banks and Banking.
Dwyer, John J.	Power and Light.
Dykeman, Arthur H.	Conservation, Insurance.
E.	
Enright, Thomas E.	Agriculture, Insurance.
F.	
Farin, Anthony J.	Constitutional Law.
Farnam, C. Eugene	Banks and Banking (*Clerk*), Insurance (*Clerk*).
Farrell, Thomas F.	Municipal Finance.
Feeney, Michael Paul	Ways and Means.
Feloney, Lawrence F.	Banks and Banking.
Ferguson, Charles E.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*).
Flaherty, Thomas M.	Public Safety.
Folsom, Norman E.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
French, Stephen L.	Rules, Municipal Finance, Taxation.
G.	
Gallant, John L.	Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Public Safety.
Gay, Peter B.	Legal Affairs.
Gibbons, Charles	[*Speaker*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Giles, Frank S., Jr.	Rules [*Majority Whip*].
Glaser, Louis H.	Election Laws.
Glovsky, C. Henry	Education (*Vice Chairman*), Judiciary.
Glynn, William A.	Public Service.
Good, Francis J.	Constitutional Law.
Gorman, Edwin D.	Taxation.
Gott, Hollis M.	Civil Service, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Graham, Joseph P.	Public Health.
Gray, Thomas T.	Insurance, Transportation.
Greene, George	Legal Affairs.

H.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Harding, Francis A.	Labor and Industries (*Vice Chairman*).
Harrington, Fred C.	Ways and Means.
Hays, William E.	Elections (*Chairman*), Education, Judiciary (*Vice Chairman*).
Hennigan, James W., Jr.	Public Service.
Herter, Christian A., Jr.	State Administration, Taxation.
Hinckley, Paul L.	Legal Affairs, Public Service (*Clerk*).
Hodder, J. Alan	Aeronautics (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Hodgen, Isaac A.	Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance (*Clerk*).
Hoff, Olaf, Jr.	Taxation, Towns.
Hollis, Herbert B.	State Administration (*Clerk*), Water Supply (*Clerk*).
Holman, Charles F.	Rules, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Howard, J. Philip	Judiciary (*Chairman*), Water Supply.
Hull, Richard L.	Constitutional Law, Education.
Hurlburt, Walter F.	Ways and Means.
Hurwitz, Nathaniel M.	Counties (*Chairman*), Military Affairs.
Hutchinson, Fred A.	Public Safety (*Chairman*), Public Service [*Monitor*].

I.

Iannella, Christopher A.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Iannello, Charles	Metropolitan Affairs.
Ivascyn, John P.	Labor and Industries.

J.

Jackson, Herbert L.	Banks and Banking, Metropolitan Affairs.
Jenness, William W.	Labor and Industries, Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*).
Johnson, Adoph	Pensions and Old Age Assistance (*Chairman*), Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Johnson, Ernest A.	Ways and Means.
Johnson, Stanley E.	Public Service (*Chairman*), Transportation (*Clerk*).
Jones, Allan F.	Ways and Means.

K.

Kahalas, Abraham H.	Judiciary.
Kaplan, Charles	Rules, Elections, Pay Roll.
Keenan, Henry E.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Keenan, William F.	Constitutional Law.
Kelleher, Charles T.	Conservation, Towns.
Kelly, James H.	Water Supply.
Kerr, Edward L.	Counties, Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*).
Key, Thomas E.	Harbors and Public Lands, Legal Affairs (*Vice Chairman*).
Kiernan, Cornelius F.	Municipal Finance.
Kimball, Philip K.	Constitutional Law, Insurance.
Kingston, William J.	Transportation.
Kirlin, William W.	Judiciary, Power and Light (*Clerk*).
Kitchen, Thomas E.	Civil Service.

L.

Lane, Edmund V.	State Administration, Water Supply.
Lawton, James R.	Water Supply.
Lee, Carter	Judiciary (*Clerk*), Public Welfare.
Lindstrom, Francis W.	Rules, Metropolitan Affairs.
Lombard, Gerald P.	Military Affairs.
Longworth, William	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
Lord, Raymond J.	Power and Light (*Chairman*), Public Safety [*Monitor*].

M.

Mahan, Arthur U.	Agriculture, Taxation [*Monitor*].
Marston, Charles S., 3rd	Military Affairs, Public Safety.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
McCarthy, Michael J.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Public Service, State Administration (*Chairman*).
McCarthy, Paul A.	Rules.
McEvoy, Joseph F., Jr.	Election Laws.
McMorrow, John P.	Education.
Means, Augustus G.	Agriculture, Military Affairs (*Chairman*).
Milne, Arthur W.	Labor and Industries, State Administration.
Moakley, John J.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Morton, William D., Jr.	Civil Service, Judiciary.
Mullaly, Charles A., Jr.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Murphy, John E.	Judiciary.
Murphy, Robert F.	Rules [*Minority Leader*].
Murray, Cornelius J.	Aeronautics, Public Service, Transportation (*Chairman*).

N.

Nagle, Harold C.	Labor and Industries.
Nelson, Chester W.	Harbors and Public Lands, Transportation.
Newman, Mary B.	Election Laws, Public Health (*Clerk*).
Newth, Thomas M.	Banks and Banking, Legal Affairs (*Clerk*).
Normandin, Leo J.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Nourse, William F.	Constitutional Law, Pensions and Old Age Assistance (*Clerk*).

O.

O'Brien, James A.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
O'Brien, William T.	Cities.
O'Connor, David J.	Military Affairs.
O'Connor, John H., Jr.	Public Welfare.
O'Connor, Thomas J., Jr.	Cities.
O'Dea, James L., Jr.	Judiciary.
Oliveira, Frank B.	Power and Light.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
O'Loughlin, Joseph M.	Public Safety.
O'Rourke, John J.	Public Welfare.
O'Sullivan, Daniel M.	Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
P.	
Parenzo, Anthony	Rules, Elections, Transportation.
Patrone, Charles L.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Patterson, Charles W.	Banks and Banking, Constitutional Law.
Plunkett, Patrick F.	Banks and Banking.
Porazzo, Michael A.	Counties.
Porter, George W.	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Taxation.
Pothier, Harvey A.	Aeronautics, Transportation.
Pressman, Meyer	Insurance, Public Health.
Putnam, Harold	Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Q.	
Quinn, Philip A.	Agriculture, Towns.
R.	
Randall, William I.	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Constitutional Law, Taxation.
Rawson, George E.	Elections, Election Laws (*Chairman*), Public Safety (*Clerk*).
Richter, Hibbard	Banks and Banking, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Rowan, William H. J.	Metropolitan Affairs [*Monitor*].
Ruether, Richard A.	Public Welfare, Towns.
Russell, Howard S.	Conservation, State Administration.
S.	
Sala, Roger A.	Public Safety.
Saulnier, Joseph D.	Cities, Public Health.
Scibelli, Anthony M.	Taxation.
Seibel, Edwin A.	Banks and Banking, Municipal Finance (*Vice Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Shea, John M.	Civil Service, Insurance.
Silvano, Joseph	Education, Taxation (*Clerk*).
Simonelli, Michael J.	Mercantile Affairs.
Sisson, J. Roger	Cities (*Clerk*), Public Health.
Skerry, Michael F.	Counties.
Smith, Fletcher, Jr.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Clerk*), Power and Light [*Monitor*].
Smith, George T.	Towns, Transportation.
Smith, Roy C.	Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Snow, H. Edward	Rules, Aeronautics, Legal Affairs.
Sontag, Leo	Cities.
Sturgis, Franklin, Jr.	Agriculture, Public Welfare.
Sullivan, William C.	Public Service.
Sylvia, Joseph A.	Harbors and Public Lands, Insurance.
Sylvia, Joseph A., Jr.	Labor and Industries.

T.

Tancrati, Armand N.	Conservation.
Tanner, Frank D.	Military Affairs, Power and Light.
Telford, Clarence F.	Rules, Labor and Industries.
Thompson, John F.	Taxation, Towns.
Thresher, Irene K.	Education, Public Welfare (*Vice Chairman*), (*Clerk*).
Tilden, Nathaniel	Ways and Means.
Tivnan, Robert X.	Conservation, Education.
Toko, Eino O.	Agriculture, Civil Service (*Clerk*).
Toomey, John J.	Ways and Means.
Tracy, Philip A.	Military Affairs.
Tyler, Earle S.	Rules [*Majority Leader*].
Tynan, John T.	Military Affairs.

V.

Vaitses, Theodore J.	Rules, Cities, Mercantile Affairs.

W.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Wall, William X.	Constitutional Law.
Walsh, Joseph F.	Civil Service, Harbors and Public Lands [*Monitor*].
Ward, Joseph D.	Judiciary, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Ware, Martha	Constitutional Law (*Clerk*), Counties, Towns (*Chairman*).
Waterous, Chester H.	Election Laws, Labor and Industries (*Clerk*).
Weinberg, Norman S.	Election Laws.
Whitmore, Howard, Jr.	Ways and Means (*Vice Chairman*).
Whitmore, Philip F.	Agriculture (*Clerk*), Civil Service (*Vice Chairman*), Election Laws.
Wilkinson, Charles E.	Aeronautics, Public Welfare.
Wisniowski, Joseph	Public Safety.
Wondolowski, Stanislaus G.	Conservation, Education.
Wood, Albert E.	Ways and Means.
Worrall, Alton H.	Ways and Means.
Wright, Marcus N.	Cities, Public Welfare.

Y.

Yerxa, John E.	Aeronautics, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Young, Arthur E.	Engrossed Bills, Public Safety.

Z.

Zamparelli, John F.	Mercantile Affairs.
Zollo, Paul G.	Military Affairs, Municipal Finance.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on April 1, 1953.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

The President.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.)

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.)

[1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by

him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.)

[1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.)

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; and shall include on Mondays and on such other days as he shall deem necessary a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)

[1882; 1888; 1945.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, matters which have been recommitted under Joint Rule 5 and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired;

provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (15, 57.)

[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921; 1943; 1946.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

Members of the Senate.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.)

[1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.)

[1817.]

Committees.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit: —

A committee on Rules;
To consist of the President and six other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;
To consist of seven members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
Each to consist of three members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945; 1946.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

Form of Bills and Resolves.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889; 1947.]

Introduction of Business.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939; 1945; 1953.]

21. [Omitted in 1943.]

22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.)

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.)

[1885; 1891.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Bills introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, the question being "upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition". Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the

question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?". If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.)

[1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

Orders of the Day.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.)

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to

the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received; provided, that amendments involving the expenditure of state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, and amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.)

[1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)

[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)

[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)

[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)

[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.

[1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.)

[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)

[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the

same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next annual session;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.)

[1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches. (88.)

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve re-

turned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)

[1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.)

[1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.)

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

Reconsideration.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902; 1946.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.)

[1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)

[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.)

[1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

The Senate Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be per-

mitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899; 1953.]

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RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[As finally adopted on April 27, 1953.]

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.

Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

Clerk.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, matters which have been recommitted under Joint Rule 5, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919; Mar. 2, 1943.]

Members.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

Committees.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and fourteen other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of fifteen members).
A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the

committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall

plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto. [See Joint Rule 12.]

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 3, 1949.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-

eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937; Jan. 1, 1947.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers

which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25, 33 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be reenacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 1, 1947.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 1, 1947.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. Such amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922; March 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28 (2).]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless

the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article

LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next

day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the

Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who

was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum; provided, however, nothing in this rule shall be construed so as to permit pairing by a member on a question involving a required vote of two-thirds, three-fourths, four-fifths or a majority of a specified number of votes. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910; July 23, 1941.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the

last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid

personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion

that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon

pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means, Municipal Finance on the part of the House or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2. 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; Mar. 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter

proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]
[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.
[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

SEATS.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; and the seats numbered 110, in the first division, 7, 8 and 103, in the second division, 5, 6 and 102, in the third division, and 95, in the fourth division, shall be assigned to the use of members designated by the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, other than seats assigned under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, shall be his seat for the year and for such additional years as he may elect so long as his service in the House remains continuous, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947.]

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may

be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not

the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

Quorum.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on May 7, 1953.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on the Judiciary;

To consist of six members on the part of the Senate, and thirteen on the part of the House;

A committee on Aeronautics;
A committee on Agriculture;
A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Cities;
A committee on Civil Service;
A committee on Conservation;
A committee on Constitutional Law;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;
A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on Labor and Industries;
A committee on Legal Affairs;
A committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;
A committee on Military Affairs;
A committee on Municipal Finance;
A committee on Pensions and Old Age Assistance;
A committee on Power and Light;

A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Public Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;
A committee on Transportation;
A committee on Water Supply;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting; provided, however, that the presiding officer of either branch may appoint a special committee to attend the funeral of a deceased member that occurs during a recess or after prorogation of the General Court. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor

the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on subjects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House. Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced; and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection; and notice thereof shall be sent, under the signature of the Clerk, to the other branch. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees

at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the second Wednesday in April. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass."

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed, in the case of a county it be the petition of, or be ap-

proved by, a majority of the county commissioners — in the case of a city it be the petition of, or be approved by, the mayor and a majority of the city council or similar body, or in cities having a city manager form of government the city manager and a majority of the city council or similar body — or in the case of a town, it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the selectmen, and in towns having a town manager form of government the approval also of the town manager, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting; and having endorsed thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has requested a hearing or has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county or municipal retirement or pension law, or, in the case of a city or town, to borrow money outside of the debt limit, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed, in the case of a county it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners — in the

case of a city it be the petition of, or be approved by, the mayor and a majority of the city council or similar body, or in cities having a city manager form of government the city manager and a majority of the city council or similar body — or in the case of a town, it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the selectmen, and in towns having a town manager form of government the approval also of the town manager, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting.

Any petition for legislation raising any statutory limitation on appropriations authorized to be made for any school purpose by the school committee in any city where the city council has unlimited authority to make appropriations for all such purposes on the recommendation of the mayor and at the request of the school committee, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the mayor and city council.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the

town making application for such form of government in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof.

[Adopted March 30, 1921. Amended May 24, 1926; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by section 1 of chapter 508 of the acts of 1939. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such

report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the commissioner of corporations and taxation. If such a petition is returned by said commissioner with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937 and section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943, said petition shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee.

Reference of any petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the fifteenth day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of March. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forth-

with be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, memorials,

bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in December preceding the annual session of the General Court, shall be laid before the branch in which it is presented, and shall be referred to the next annual session; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948.]

Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there

first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other docu-

ment, the number printed shall be nine hundred, except that in the case of reports authorized to be made to the General Court, such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shali make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment of the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate

thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either

branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble on a particular date specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks at least ten days before the date so specified, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on said date. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and nays that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939; March 2, 1943.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension shall be granted,

against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L., 271, § 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the

privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Butler, S. 1894, p. 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683; Willis, H. 1947, p. 528; Furbush, S. 1951, p. 1591.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 2112.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784; COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1095. See also notes under Declaration of Rights, Art. XXX., Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II., Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. VII., Chap. VI., Art. II. and ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII., LXII. and LXIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be

had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House. See SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586; (full discussion). See Kay Jewelry Company *v.* Board of Registration in Optometry, 305 Mass. 581. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360; 2 Op. Att. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that

the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, see Op. Att. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. 557; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1317; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, pp. 806, 815, 859. See, *contra*, JEWELL,

H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563.

See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376 and 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282, and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly

appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895. p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a "money bill." TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910. p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill to provide for changes in the employment security law was held not to be a "money bill" for the reason that the money in the unemployment compensation fund is used only to pay benefits to certain employees and not for general purposes. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 991.

A bill which amends an existing tax law is not a "money bill" if it does not increase the tax. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1091.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory

measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution, WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the Chair

to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422–427; MORAN (in joint session), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, X. — "*But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary.*" As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a state office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not consti-

tute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXV. — The question being raised that the method of voting for a Councillor to fill a vacancy, by call of the roll, could not be considered a ballot, the Chair ruled that this Article did not require the election to be by *ballot*, but by *concurrent vote*. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 389.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

The words "a majority of the members" means a majority of the whole membership established by the Constitution. See Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I (1892), p. 36 (House Doc. No. 38).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

THE INITIATIVE. III. Sect. 2. — It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

A proposed legislative substitute for an initiative bill, of the same general subject matter, although not confined to the particular wording or scope of the original petition, may be offered. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1097.

THE INITIATIVE. IV. Sect. 2. — Action must be taken on a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution not later than the second Wednesday in June. See MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87. [See also Op. Sup. Jud. Court, S. 1921, p. 329.]

See note to Joint Rule 23.

THE INITIATIVE. V. Sect. 1. — Neither house has power to take a vote upon the enactment of a law introduced by initiative petition later than the day preceding the first Wednesday in June. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 981, and O'NEILL, H. 1950, pp. 1474 and 1475. [These rulings were based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1945, p. 925.]

THE REFERENDUM. II. — That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held (in joint session of the two houses) that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN (*in joint session*), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289. [This ruling was confirmed by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, — see S. 1935, p. 1084.]

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum

on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836. [See also DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 717.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS. II. *Limitation on Signatures.* As to the validity of an initiative petition containing an excessive number of certified signatures, see opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, S. 1950, p. 1054.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LVI. — As to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith. See S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; Op. Att. Gen., Vol. V (1919) 349.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924; pp. 630–632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment", and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"*Within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, is not sufficient. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191 and 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sec. I., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910; 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LXII. — That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the constitutionality of a bill providing for the loaning of money of the Commonwealth to individuals. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1229.

The requirement of a two-thirds vote on a bill providing for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth is at the enactment stage. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1601.

That it is not the prerogative of the Chair to rule on the constitutionality of a pending bill which, if enacted, might result in pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in contravention to the prohibition contained

in the Constitution. Artesani (acting Speaker), H. 1952, p. 1433.

Articles of Amendment, LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. Cotton, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the Governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained. See Young, H. 1922, pp. 683–685.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. Herter, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing a twenty per cent increase for certain officers and employees in the service of the Commonwealth is not an appropriation bill. Willis, H. 1948, p. 1643. [For ruling of Supreme Judicial Court on definition of an "appropriation bill", see H. 1948, p. 1556.]

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. Cahill, H. 1938, p. 1217.

That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. Cahill, H. 1938, p. 1217.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropri-

ating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget". HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879 and 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. Also see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp. 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"*The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money.*" But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated". "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323 and 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made), — see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rules so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an

appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

The election of a presiding officer being the first business necessary for the organization of the Senate, an order providing that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of a President and determining the method of holding the election is in order even though no rules have been adopted to govern the Senate. HALEY (preliminary Chairman), S. 1949, pp. 4, 13, 14. See also pp. 27, 32.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (preliminary Chairman), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or

distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 435; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1349.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on Joint Rules "Committees" and "Sundry Rulings."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly* "*on the Treasury*"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732.

A bill to abolish an office in the State service was held not to come within the provisions of this rule. GOODWIN, 1941, p. 1415.

See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD (acting President), S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Amendments which, if adopted, would change the character of a general bill to a special bill are not in order, unless the general bill was based on a petition for special legislation. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1235.

A bill applying to only one city or town is special in its application, and cannot be offered as an amendment to an adverse report of a committee on a petition for general legislation applying to the entire Commonwealth. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1300.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

An amendment affecting all permanent positions in a State commission was held to be special in its application. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1489.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

Amendments to a general bill which, if adopted, would eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof, or which make the bill applicable to only certain cities and towns, are not in order as they would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 675; DOLAN, S. 1949, pp. 437, 452; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 584.

However, an amendment to a general bill which would eliminate all cities of a specific classification from the provisions thereof, would be in order. DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 484.

See notes to Senate Rule 50, House Rules 30 and 31, Joint Rule 7 and Sundry Rulings.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill reported on a joint order was laid aside. COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178.

A bill substituted by the House for an order was laid aside. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

An order providing for the appointment of members of the General Court to make an investigation cannot be amended to include "persons to be appointed by the Governor". COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 720.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Concurrent reference of the report of a State officer to committees for consideration is sufficient basis for legislation even though the report may not have been made in strict compliance with the General Laws. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 810.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been considered by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

The committee on Rules is required to report not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee on any order or resolution referred to it under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1788.

See notes on "Committees" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 23. See notes to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. It is the duty of the committee to which bills or resolves have been referred, under this rule, to report only "on their relation to the finances" and they may not recommend the addition of new subject-matter. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1002; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1176. [See FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1554.]

The question being on ordering to a third reading or passing to be engrossed a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, and a point of order being raised that

the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 652; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1302; FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 334.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

The question being on adopting an order which authorized the expenditure of public money for a special committee, and a point of order being raised that the order should have been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. EVANS (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1591; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1724.

A bill having been referred to the committee on Ways and Means under this rule and having been reported by said committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill does not come under the requirements of the rule. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1946, p. 939.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth.* See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or

a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

A bill to establish two districts for the administration of criminal law in place of one was ruled to come within the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

Under this rule, committees may report adversely or may recommend an investigation of the subject-matter referred to them. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, pp. 1116, 1144, 1199; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1201; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 693.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be a "different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

A bill may be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, on motion, even though it does not appear to definitely involve the expenditure of public money. RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 988; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 741.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be

nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

For a case in which the committee on Bills in the Third Reading exceeded its authority, see COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1014.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary pro-

cedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140. See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1108.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately

from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "*To adjourn.*" A motion to adjourn is in order at any time. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1238.

It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

A motion to take a recess having been made and action thereon having been delayed beyond the time proposed, the motion was laid aside. FURBUSH, S. 1952 (Extra Session), p. 18.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one

matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To postpone to a day certain.*" A motion to post-

pone to a certain day having been negatived, the Chair may entertain a motion to postpone to a different day. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1018.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

A proposed substitute bill can be amended, and should be perfected, before the question is taken on substitution. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 232; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 724.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930.

If a new draft is substituted for a bill, it is not in order, at the same reading of the bill, to offer amendments which would convert the bill into a bill substantially the same as the bill for which the new draft was substituted. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1375; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1353.

A motion is not in order to insert words previously stricken out by amendment or to strike out words previously inserted by amendment at the same stage of the bill. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, pp. 1159, 1197.

The substitution of a new draft for a bill is in effect striking out the entire text of the bill and inserting a new text. Inasmuch as words which are inserted by amendment cannot be stricken out in whole or in part, a substitute bill cannot be amended by striking out any of the words contained therein, unless the bill has been advanced to another reading. FURBUSH, S. 1951, pp. 1616, 1722.

So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471; ROWE (acting President), S. 1947, p. 1179. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. So also action on an amendment at one stage of a bill can be reversed at a subsequent stage. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 744; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1946, p. 867; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 900.

It is not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the form or effect of an amendment. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1563.

"*To refer to the next annual session.*" A motion to amend has precedence over this motion. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

This motion may be applied to an order for consideration in joint session of a proposal for an Amendment to the Constitution. FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 761.

See notes to Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see CROCKER'S Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

That a special act cannot be reported upon, or substituted for an adverse report of a committee upon, a petition for general legislation is a well established principle of legislative procedure, not that the special act is beyond the scope of the petition, which upon the principle that the greater is inclusive of the lesser cannot be said to be true, but that in specializing the legislation prayed for and restricting its operation to particular individuals or corporations a different question is presented from that which extends its operation to individuals or corporations as a class. JONES, S. 1903, p. 491.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848; COOLIDGE (*in joint session*), S. 1946, p. 995, and H. 1946, p. 1381.

See also notes to Senate Rule 16 and House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk of the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

The Chair, having asked if there was objection to proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and hearing no objection, had read the first number in the Calendar, and a point of order having been raised that it was too late to move reconsideration of a matter, ruled that no action had been taken on the Orders of the Day and that the motion to reconsider could be entertained. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1548.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a "*subsidiary, incidental or dependent question*" may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206; GOODWIN, S.

1941, p. 1264. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A vote to *lay a matter on the table* cannot be reconsidered. FURBUSH (acting President), S. 1950, p. 1272.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

Although a motion to reconsider the rejection of a bill may have been entertained and carried at one reading of a bill, a motion to reconsider may be entertained at a subsequent stage of the same bill. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 624.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

An election vote cannot be reconsidered. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1579.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII, THE REFERENDUM. II.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend,*" and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713. See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1047.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that

it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. GOODWIN (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure

having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 553; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1948, p. 795; RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1437.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 554; COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 477; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 300.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 875.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see

rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. I, p. 36, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, 1469.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 749.

Rule 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

Rule 13. Custom makes it unnecessary for the Clerk to have printed a Calendar of matters in the Orders of the Day when a second legislative day has been ordered. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954.

CLERK.

Rule 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*During the last week of the session.*" The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

For a discussion of the power of the Speaker to order the doors closed when he believes a quorum is endangered or during a recess of the House, see WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1508.

A point of order that the action of the Speaker in keeping doors closed during a previous recess cannot be entertained after the recess has come to an end for the reason that the question had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1435.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

That a motion directing the committee on Rules to fill the vacancy in the office of Counsel was properly before the House for the reason that the adoption thereof would not amend the statute relating to such office. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 977.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based

upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not

found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

Rule 28. On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule, it is beyond the province of the Speaker to rule on the question of the Mystic River Bridge Authority being a public agency or a private organization. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 656.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698; MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1387. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893,

p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1324. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment to a general bill which would eliminate the city of Boston from the provisions thereof was held germane. WILLIS (acting Speaker), H. 1943, p. 550. [See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668 and also ruling under notes to Senate Rule 16.]

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legisla-

ture change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not

to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule specifically provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 696.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1558.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a mo-

tion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "*All motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58–61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229. [See Mass. Const., Pt. the 2nd, Ch. 1, the Legislative Power, Art. II.]

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon petition.*" The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1601; 1948, p. 917; BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 1866.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

A petition which used the language "for the passage of the accompanying bill or resolve, and/or for legislation" contained in the printed blank incorporates, by

reference, the provisions of the accompanying bill. KING, H. 1943, pp. 951 and 965.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills.*" See notes to Rule 25.

"*Unless otherwise ordered.*" In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

That reference of the Governor's budget message to the House committee on Ways and Means is a proper disposition of the subject matter thereof even though a portion of said message deals with the subject of taxation for the reason that there is no provision in the rules that make mandatory the reference of taxation matters to the committee on Taxation. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 364.

That an "Order relative to requesting the police commissioner of the city of Boston to re-establish the so-called communist squad for the purpose of acquiring new evidence" was improperly before the House under Rule 40 as it was a motion contemplating legislation and as such should be "based upon a petition, a bill or

a resolve". NATHANSON (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 2097.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after extended debate on the bill and amendments thereto have been acted upon and rejected. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 895. [Also see Sundry Rulings.]

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. *"No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely."* HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533: HULL. H. 1928. p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519: JEWETT (acting Speaker), H.

1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893, 1067, 1318, 1373, 1467, 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule,

although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

That the language in this rule which relates to municipal expenditures requires that only bills which involve substantial expenditures of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, p. 1127.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless.*" etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see McKnight, S. 1920, p. 797; O'Neill, H. 1950, p. 1607.

Also see Cox, H. 1917, p. 810; Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See Young, H. 1921, p. 425; Hull, H. 1926, p. 862.

After the House has ordered to a third reading a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft under this rule. Willis, H. 1946, p. 1199.

That the committee on Ways and Means was not exceeding its authority in substituting a bill for a Senate order providing for a study of several unrelated matters for the reason that such action is not introducing "new provisions" not connected with the financial features thereof because the order was based, in part, on the pending bill. O'Neill, H. 1951, p. 1827.

Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without geting special leave to introduce it, see Long, H. 1877, p. 466, and Osgood, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 691.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54. [Also see H. 1895, p. 1211.]

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected or disposed of by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a

committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671. Also see KING (acting Speaker), H. 1941, p. 1915.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill*, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

The final disposition of a bill accompanying an initiative petition does not prevent consideration by the House of a bill based upon a petition even though such measure is substantially the same. WINSLOW (acting Speaker), H. 1948, p. 1671.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as

"introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1619. [Also see (under "courtesy between the branches") Sundry Rulings.]

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

When the House substitutes a bill for one of several adverse reports on the same subject, it may then accept the other adverse reports and the provisions of this rule cannot be raised as a bar to further consideration when the substituted bill again comes before the House. O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 891.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration

on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1444.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message

from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to because the committee might have reported a constitutional amendment which would meet the Governor's recommendation and yet be materially different from the amendment the House had rejected. [In this case the Speaker refused to rule on the question whether, if the Governor had sent in a message recommending specific legislation which had already been rejected by the House it would, if reported by a committee, be such an introduction by a committee as would bring it within the provisions of this rule.] CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874. [But see HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849.]

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427. That the above words do not apply to reports of committees based upon Governor's messages. HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849. [See contra — SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1587.]

That an order providing for forwarding to the Massachusetts Bar Association the transcript of evidence presented before the committee on Rules in connection with the summonsing of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other persons relative to corrupt acts by public officials and others is properly before the House, under Rule 49, for the reason that the prior subject-matter was in the nature of a secondary amendment and as such presented a different parliamentary question. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1925.

That an amendment to the "Bill providing for certain night parking of motor vehicles in the city of Boston" was properly before the House for the reason that its prior consideration had been at a different reading of the bill. BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 1960.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382. [This ruling would seem to be at variance with rulings as to procedure on matters coming under the operation of Rule 44, which see.]

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 60. A point of order that the House is not complying with the disposal of matters in the Orders of the Day according to the provisions of this rule [and also Rule 61] is premature if raised before the House has met for the second legislative day. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954. [Subsequently, after declaration of second legislative day, the point of order was well taken, p. 955.]

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362. [Also see ruling under Rule 60.]

Rule 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held

not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 849.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could

vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1578.

A member on the payroll of the city of Boston is not debarred from voting on the adoption of an order providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the finances of said city, because

of a private interest in conflict with the interest of the general public. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1945, p. 1586.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1437.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

The proper time to raise a point of order under this rule is before the vote has been completed and declared. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1687.

A point of order that before the vote is declared the Speaker should secure applications from members desiring to be excused from voting was not well taken for the reason that the present rules of the House do not give the Chair the power to compel members to vote. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1699.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays

cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

The absence of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum may be made. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902. p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1562; 1948, p. 1455; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1576.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the

Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE,

H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the comple-

tion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*Except during the last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be post-

poned to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

That the House must proceed with a motion to reconsider the rejection of an amendment to the report of the joint special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the two branches, under the provisions of Rule 70, unless a motion to postpone prevails. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 519.

Rule 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration

was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a

case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

It is out of order for members to debate opinions of the Governor except in so far as said opinions are expressed in official messages and documents and that to impugn the motives of the Governor is clearly out of order. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1233; O'NEILL, H. 1951, pp. 1440, 1969.

A member, in presenting to the House his question of personal privilege, is not violating the general practice of legislative procedure which prohibits the intro-

duction of the name of the Chief Executive in debate even though it directly relates to action of the Governor in relation thereto. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, pp. 1127, 1128.

When unanimous consent has been granted to make a statement a member must confine his remarks to a brief statement and not proceed to debate the passage of a bill. BURKE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1458.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. A point of order that a member was not on his feet when he made a motion to adjourn whereas the objector addressed the Chair from his seat, was not well taken. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154. Also see BARRETT. H. 1893, p. 908.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1463.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That an amendment substituting (in part) a bill for an order providing for an investigation of the disposition of "breaks" at horse and dog racing meetings cannot be entertained for the reason it would reverse what the House had already done and subsequently had refused to reconsider. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1440.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a

reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

The lack of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum is in order. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

See notes to House Rule 85.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*To lay on the table.*" A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been

ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

For restrictions on debate after previous question has been moved, see rulings under Rules 81 and 82.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Rule 85.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

That a point of order that a recess declared by the Speaker was contrary to the facts since the question thereon had not been put to the House for its vote, is not well taken for the reason that it had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1971.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

After a motion has been made for the previous

question all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622.

Rule 82. That a member was not confining himself to stating reasons why the previous question should not be put as required by the provisions of this rule. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622; O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1685.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

When the hour mentioned in an order closing debate at a specified time has arrived, further debate is in order if the House, by unanimous consent, extends the time. WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1533.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927, p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2362.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 232; BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; BIGELOW (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that

law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1407.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legis-

lation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and

only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order. Points of.". A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874 p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

That an amendment, offered as a substitute (in part) for a special report of the committee on Rules relative to an investigation of certain acts and conduct of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other public officials, was improperly before the House for the reason that it was broader in its scope than the subject-matter of the pending report. The amendment was in the nature of a resolve addressing the Governor

to remove John S. Derham from the office of Justice of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester. As the removal contemplates concurrent action by the other branch and as the Senate had no part in authorizing the investigation, no amendment would be in order which would make that branch a party to the proposed action. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1906.

That a point of order that the failure to adopt an amendment to a bill left it in a form where it was improperly before the House was held to be not well taken for the reason that the question raised was a matter of law. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 946.

That a point of order that a bill in its amended form is not properly before the House for the reason that the remaining provisions thereof were broader in their scope than the petition upon which the bill was based was held to be not well taken, because the amendments had already been adopted and the House had engaged in protracted debate on the question of referring the bill, as amended, to the next annual session. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 1576.

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule

that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1, H. 1892, p. 118.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

A bill relative to appropriations for school purposes in the city of Boston should have had the approval of the mayor and city council to comply with the last paragraph of Joint Rule 7B. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 724.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve*," and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a com-

munication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

A motion to substitute a bill for a report "reference to the next annual session" (for the reason that the requirements of this rule had not been complied with) is not in order, unless the rule is first suspended. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1015. [See also WILLIS. H. 1947, p. 1374; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1270.]

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a

committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate and by the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; H. 1893, p. 706; COX, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2410.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A report of a committee of conference was laid

aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

See "Sundry Rulings" (Courtesy between the Branches).

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of a new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473; CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Rule 23. A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution cannot be introduced by substitution for an adverse report of a committee on a petition calling for an amendment of the General Laws. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 677.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Rule 26A. As to methods of providing for assembling in special session, see OPINION OF JUSTICES. H. 1936, p. 1461.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

COMMITTEES.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether the subject-matter in question has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1941, p. 1721; HUNT, S. 1943, p. 861.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out

as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence.

But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, refer-

ence to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. *But see* HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

There is no rule or statute that makes mandatory upon a committee the holding of a public hearing. It has always been a matter of discretion and the custom has been invariably to do so. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission, within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should in-

clude all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 497.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; H. 1905, p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as

closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896,

p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

As to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

A motion to require the committee on Rules to report forthwith on a petition was ruled out of order for the reason that there was nothing in the records of the Senate to indicate that such a petition was before the committee. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1489.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; BACON, S. 1932, p. 802; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1233. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 308; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 308; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790–795; DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530; BURGESS (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

One branch is not bound to entertain a matter from the other branch which has not been properly introduced in accordance with the rules. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

It is not within the province of the Senate to question any action taken by a House committee in reporting a bill to that branch. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1061.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp.

466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA, S. 1906, p. 982; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1369. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

A question on concurring in the appointment of a new committee of conference comes properly before the Senate even though the Senate has previously refused a motion for said committee. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1256.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to

refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which has been agreed to by both branches and is sent from one branch to the other for concurrence in certain amendments, and the second branch, in addition to acting on the amendments, amends other parts of the bill *de novo*, it has been held that such amendments were not properly before the first branch. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1265.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

STATE OFFICERS.

A member holding a State office may retain his seat as a member of the Senate. HUNT, S. 1942 (Extra Session), p. 21.

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JANUARY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
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FEBRUARY

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AUGUST

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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